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Once Beaten, Khmer Rouge Again Haunts Cambodia

By William Branigan

PHNOM PENH — A year ago, Cambodia's long-running Khmer Rouge insurgency appeared to be on the ropes. Wracked by defections and the failure of their propaganda, guerrilla leaders could only watch as a new government took shape after elections they boycotted.

Now the rebel group seems to have bounced back. It has managed to arrest its deterioration, remobilize its forces and score major battlefield victories against the Cambodian Army.

Can history repeat itself? Can the radical Communist organization, which took power in 1975 and launched a four-year reign of terror that claimed more than 1 million lives, possibly make a comeback? A combination of factors makes that unlikely, analysts say. In fact, they say, the Khmer Rouge is still relatively weak, but the corruption and incompetence of the Cambodian military has made the group look good.

The issue of Khmer Rouge strength is crucial for the Western countries that are considering aid to the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, the army of the new government. Prospective donors generally agree that the army must reform itself before it can receive major supplies of hardware.

For its part, the Khmer Rouge sees its situation as similar to that of 1973, when a peace agreement temporarily ended the war in neighboring Vietnam and curtailed support for the guerrillas by Hanoi.

In an internal document dated May 5, the Khmer Rouge sought to imbue cadres with a new spirit of self-reliance. Despite recent victories, it cautioned, "new difficulties" lie ahead. "But if we rely firmly on our people," it added, "finally we will win."

The guerrillas appeared to suffer a serious setback in February, when government forces overran their northern base of Anlong Veng near the border with Thailand. But forces under the command of Ta Mok, a widely feared, one-legged disciple of the Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, counterattacked and recaptured the base two weeks later.

The scenario repeated itself in March, when the army seized the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Pailin, a gem-mining and timber center near the Thai border in western Cambodia. In the initial euphoria of victory, the overall army commander of the operation, Lieutenant General Pol Sarouen, declared: "The Khmer Rouge have lost their spirit."

Almost immediately after taking the town, however, Cambodian generals turned their attention to dividing the spoils. They hauled away booty, staked out ruby mines, villas and other properties, and flew in their wives aboard a helicopter to participate in the plunder, virtually ignoring the need to evacuate wounded and consolidate security, military analysts said.

"There were no patrols, no maps, no operations room and no organization," said a Western military attaché who visited the town. "A blind man could see that Pailin would not be held long."

On April 19, the Khmer Rouge retook the town with little opposition as bedraggled government forces fled. Subsequent

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IN A DIFFERENT CUBA — A Cuban refugee arriving at the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, aboard a Coast Guard ship. More than 2,500 refugees have been delivered to an uncertain future there under President Bill Clinton's new policy. Still, there is no sign the Cuban exodus is slowing. Page 3.

Bonn Orders Close Watch On Far-Right Nationalists

New Political Pact Cited As Proof of Republicans' Slip Toward Extremism

By Rick Atkinson

BERLIN — Germany's interior minister ordered federal security agents to place the far-right Republican Party under surveillance Tuesday after its leader announced an alliance with the ultranationalist German People's Union.

Interior Minister Manfred Kanther said the political compact, disclosed earlier Tuesday, proved that the Republicans were "sliding further on the slippery slope toward extremism."

Led by Franz Schönhuber, an unrepentant member of Hitler's Waffen-SS during World War II, the Republicans had been considered marginally less hard-line than the People's Union and the party most likely to pull in far-right votes in October's federal elections.

Mr. Kanther said the alliance of Germany's two largest rightist parties, each of which is believed to have roughly 25,000 members, required heightened vigilance by the federal domestic security agency.

The People's Union, Mr. Kanther said in a statement from Bonn, "has been extremist for years and second to none in political repulsiveness."

Whoever makes common cause with such a group, he said, "drops his mask" of respectability.

Mr. Kanther's action came after Mr. Schönhuber issued a joint statement of allegiance with his former rival, Gerhard Frey, leader of the People's Union and a staunch friend of the Russian ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy. The two Germans proclaimed an end to their bickering and the formation of a "defensive force" against what they described as "the leftist popular front."

Republican activities have previously been monitored by law enforcement officials in several German states, but Mr. Kanther's order classifies the party as "extremist" and brings federal agents into play. Similar steps had already been taken against the People's Union.

The intent of the surveillance order, the minister indicated, is to determine whether the Republicans are "anti-constitutional," a classification already applied to the People's Union. The practical effect of such a move is uncertain, although Bonn has

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For MTV Europe, a New Play on Nationalism

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Five years ago when Bill Roedy came to London to head MTV Europe he had his vision firmly set on the impending miracle of 1992 and the presumed emergence of the united states of Europe. Wistfully recalling the boundless, almost illogical optimism of that earlier age Mr. Roedy says, "I felt almost as if I would go to sleep one night and wake up the next morning speaking German."

Next month that grand vision of a stateless single market will take a big step backward. On Sept. 30, MTV, the channel that pioneered the concept of pan-European broadcasting, will launch a new station aimed at Britain and Britain alone.

The new channel, which is called VH-1 and already exists in United States, is targeted at the baby-boom generation with a mix of "vintage and contemporary" music.

"The future of the business will be to develop more national outlets," Mr. Roedy said, conceding in an interview that five years after he began to sell the notion of a single European market to advertisers, and three years after that market was officially born, it remains a tough slog.

"The market was very difficult to develop early on and it is still very difficult," he said.

Advertising agency executives second that dour view.

"The only people who really ever believed in the united states of Europe were the Americans," said Brian Jacobs,

international media director at Leo Burnett in London. "The problem is that it remains inherently difficult to sell anything across borders. It is true in Asia. It is true in Latin America. And it is true here."

In Europe the problems range from structural ones concerning the way advertisers themselves are organized, to quirky yet critical ones of national taste and even nomenclature.

Take, for instance, a good pan-European marketer like the American breakfast cereal maker Kellogg. Yes, said an advertising executive, Kellogg's products line the shelves from Copenhagen to Corfu, but not necessarily under the same brand names. He also noted that in some

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Amid Tensions, Rwandans Get New Zaire Sites

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUKAVU, Zaire — Thousands of Rwandan refugees began to move out of Bukavu on Tuesday as tension increased in the filthy and congested town.

From 7 A.M. there was a steady flow of Hutu out of the city center toward Hongo, a new camp site opening for 80,000 people on the windswept shores of Lake Kivu. "People are clearing out of town incredibly fast," said Jane Pope of the Canadian branch of the charity Care. "They are vacating the sites and there's been a steady stream of people."

The start of a move from Bukavu was welcomed by aid agencies, who warned that the presence of 100,000 refugees in the city risked triggering epidemics and violence. As the Bukavu squatters set out on foot, trucks supplied by aid agencies ferried groups of refugees waiting on the Rwandan side of the Ruzizi River across the frontier and toward Nyamangwe, the site of another new camp.

After Zaire initially closed its main border crossing on Saturday, on the grounds that it did not want a repetition of the Goma catastrophe in July, Zaire agreed under pressure from the aid agencies to open a less-traveled bridge further south.

The aim was to force the refugees to bypass central Bukavu, which is crammed to the bursting point, and settle in the camps. No Hutu were being allowed to walk across the border bridge on Tuesday. Instead, they were being put onto trucks heading directly to the camps.

"If we let them come in on foot they will disperse and settle in the area near the bridge, which is what we want to avoid," a Zairean official said.

UN aid workers are relieved that the flood of refugees from Rwanda, following the French handover of a safe haven to UN peacekeepers, has not been on the massive scale that swamped Goma.

"We're breathing a collective, but cautious, sigh of relief," Ron Redmond, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said at a news briefing in Geneva.

UN teams in the safety zone in southwest Rwanda set up by French troops, who have left, reported that the roads were "quite empty," Mr. Redmond said.

Aid officials say Zaireans are beginning to catch dysentery from the refugees. Once

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Ernesto Zedillo, the apparent victor in Mexico's presidential elections, greeting supporters Tuesday in the capital.

Mexican Vote Spells the End Of Rule by Fiat

By Tod Robberson

MEXICO CITY — The electoral reforms that enabled Mexico to pull off clean and relatively uncontested elections mark one of the ironies of a political system that many Mexicans describe as having been, until now, the very antithesis of democracy.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, took liberal advantage of his command over a rubber-stamp legislature to amend the constitution, pass far-reaching electoral reforms and approve, for the first time, the presence of foreign election monitors at polling stations. But as a result of his reforms, the next Mexican president's rubber stamp is likely to disappear and the days of unchecked presidential power become a thing of the past.

With 66 percent of ballots tallied at midday Tuesday, the federal Electoral Institute said the ruling party's presidential candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, was holding a steady lead with 49 percent of the vote, followed by 28.5

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The Other Imbalance Plaguing Japan: Tourist Drain

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Dressed in T-shirts, shorts and sunglasses, Mike and Jo Ozimek of Philadelphia were strolling recently along the Ginza, Tokyo's glitziest shopping district.

Mr. Ozimek described Japan as the safest and most interesting country in East Asia, and he said he would love to live here. It was his fifth visit and his wife's first. But he admitted that he would probably never have come to know Japan if his job with a computer company had not brought him here on business trips, like this one. And Mrs. Ozimek said that while she was enjoying the trip to a country she had hardly given a thought to visiting before, she was intimidated by the \$400 cost of a brief visit to Mount Fuji, a little more than an hour away.

Their experience is hardly unique. Japan is in the heart of its summer vacation season, a paralyzing ritual of mobbed airports, train stations and roadways. There is a serious problem with this mass peregrination: The travelers are almost all Japanese. Few foreigners come to Japan, and lately the number has been dropping.

That is a politically uncomfortable fact for a country that complains incessantly that it is misunderstood. Japanese officials insist that their country, though it has the world's largest trade surplus, would be viewed as something other than a predatory economic animal if foreigners only took the time to get to know it better.

For reasons ranging from the astronomical costs in Japan and the lack of interest in the West to the difficulty of obtaining student visas, getting acquainted has not proven easy.

More than 13 million Japanese will travel abroad this year, triple the level of a decade ago, as the Japanese have become more affluent.

But Japan will receive only about 3 million foreign visitors in 1994, the second year in a row that the total will have declined, at least in part because costs have risen even higher with the soaring value of the yen.

Japan, with a population of 124.3 million people, is the third most populous nation in East Asia and economically the largest, yet it ranks just 25th as an international destination, well behind China, Thailand, and even the minuscule Portuguese colony of Macao, near Hong Kong.

With students, the story is similar. Japan sends abroad roughly double the number of students it takes in every year, despite a nearly decade-long campaign to balance the figures because of the increasingly important political need to make Japan better liked abroad.

This is one of the least known but most tenacious imbalances in Japan's dealings with the world, and officials worry that it could carry the most negative long-term implications.

"This conveys the impression to foreign countries that Japan is a closed country, even in the cultural sphere," a high-level advisory body reported to the prime minister in a study released in June.

The advisory group recommended tax incentives to the private sector to encourage it to play a greater role in bringing foreign students and workers to Japan. And it suggested easing the difficult procedures for establishing nonprofit organizations that arrange the various types of exchanges.

The report was tough in its criticism of the branches of

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Klosk

Argentine Case Lacks Evidence

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina's case against four Iranian officials suspected in the bombing of a Jewish center here suffered a severe setback Tuesday when the attorney general said there was insufficient evidence to press charges against them.

"There is not enough proof," the attorney general, Angel Aguero Iturbe, said.

He said the case would be sent back to the investigating judge, Juan José Galeano, who named the four in his report on the July 18 bombing, which killed nearly 100 people.

Dow Jones	Tues. close	previous close
Up 24.61	3775.83	

The Dollar	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.5311	1.5284
Pound	1.557	1.5563
Yen	97.875	97.85
FF	5.2525	5.258

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Cameroon	1.400 CFA
Egypt	5.000 E.P.
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.
Italy	2.500 Lira
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA
Jordan	1 JD
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. \$
Luxembourg	40 L. Fr
Morocco	12 Dh
Qatar	8.000 Riels
Réunion	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia	7.00 R.
Senegal	200 CFA
Spain	200 PTAS
Tunisia	1.000 Din
Turkey	25.000 L.
U.A.E.	5.50 Dirh
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

Weak Points Exist in Nuclear Security, Russians Concede

MOSCOW — Russian experts acknowledged Tuesday that nuclear material seized this month in Germany could have originated in Russia, and they said systems to prevent theft of nuclear materials needed improvements.

Officials at the leading Russian nuclear research center, the Kurchatov Institute, denied that any fissionable material was missing from their facility but pledged to carry out checks.

"As people who work in science, we understand that 'absolutes' never occur," Nikolai Ponomarev-Stepnoi, vice president of the institute, said at a news conference.

Mr. Ponomarev-Stepnoi said the institute had recently signed contracts with a number of

enterprises, including U.S. laboratories at the Los Alamos nuclear research facility, specializing in security systems.

His remark was a comment on earlier assertions by Russian officials that the plutonium-239 seized by German customs officials in Munich on Aug. 10 "absolutely" had not come from Russia, as Western governments have suggested.

Andrei Gagarinsky, the institute's director for foreign relations, said that despite improvements over the last decade in nuclear material control systems in Russia, flaws remained.

"The systems must be modernized and brought up to today's standards," Mr. Gagarinsky said.

Another official at the institute, Nikolai Bondarev, said security systems for nuclear facilities

in Russia were in need of "completion" to bring them into line with international standards.

The statements by the institute officials contrasted with insistence by Russian officials that control and security systems were sufficient and that no nuclear materials could be smuggled out of Russia.

Experts at the institute have called for the closure by 1995 of all first-generation nuclear reactors in Russia, including VVR units and the RBMK reactors like those used at the Chernobyl plant in Ukraine.

■ **Link to Iraq Reported**

A television program on Tuesday said German investigators had linked Iraq to a rash of nuclear

smuggling cases, Reuters reported from Bonn.

German commercial television RTL quoted unnamed sources as saying the police had seized documents in a raid on a suspect's home that showed Iraq was trying to buy weapons-grade plutonium.

The RTL news program said the raid had also uncovered a letter of credit in Iraq's name for \$100 million. It did not specify which of four major cases in the past four months it was referring to.

The RTL report had parallels with the case of a German businessman arrested in May on suspicion of plutonium smuggling, Adolf Jägle, who Bonn politicians have said was furnished with \$100 million by an unnamed country.

WORLD BRIEFS

Furor Over Carlos's Lawyer Decried

PARIS (Reuters) — French officials and victims of attacks for which the terrorist Carlos is blamed said Tuesday that a flurry of accusations by and against his lawyer was a smokescreen helping the captured guerrilla.

But the lawyer, Jacques Vergès, once again dominated the headlines as French television reported that he had met with Carlos and a member of his organization a dozen years before the taking him on as a client last week. Mr. Vergès has been in the spotlight since his charge last weekend that President François Mitterrand ordered his killing in the 1980s.

"In the name of victims, we protest about this diversion," said Françoise Rudetski, who heads SOS Attentats, an association of victims of urban guerrilla violence. "We are being distracted from a matter of terrorist attacks by a case of judicial-media-political Punch and Judy," added Jean-René Farthouat, head of the Paris bar association.

Pakistan Has Bomb, Ex-Leader Declares

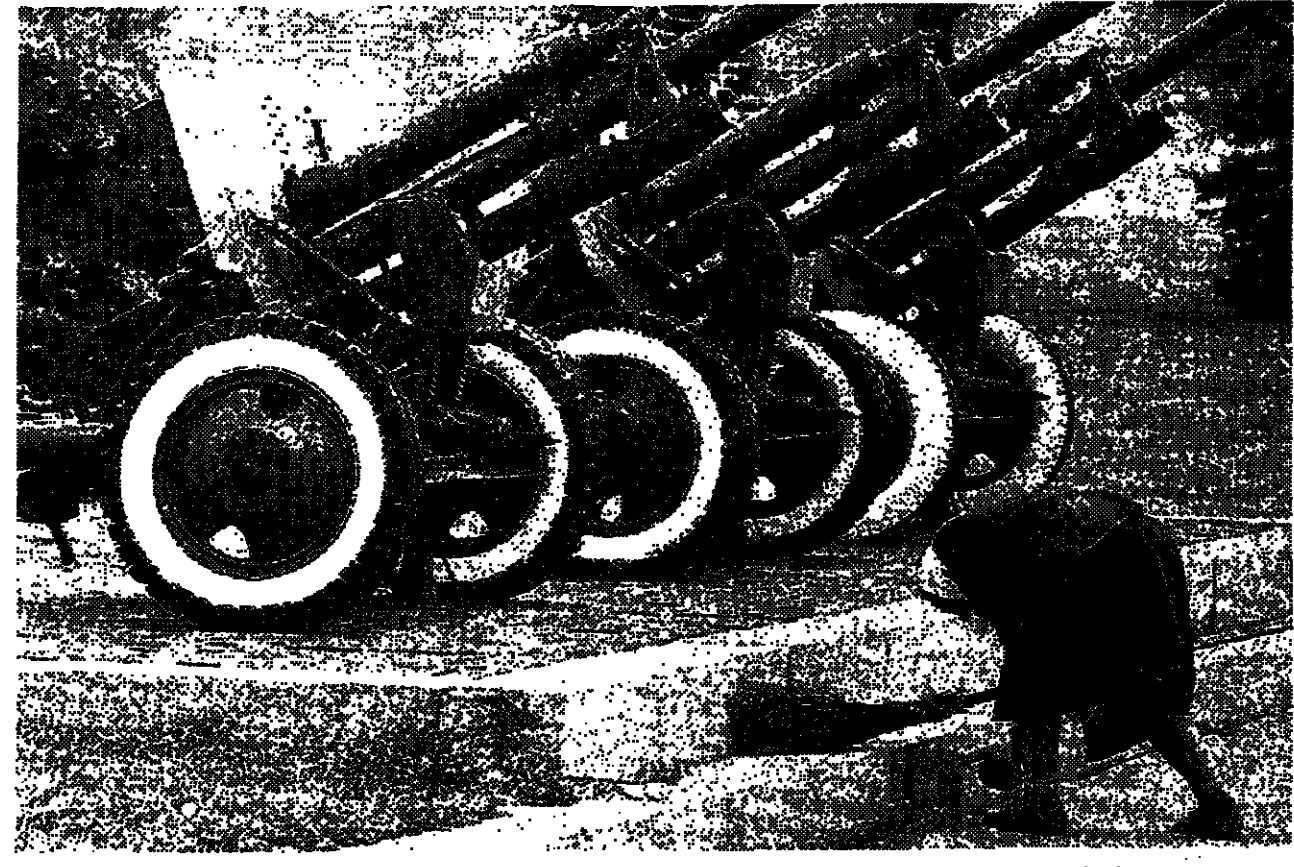
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Nawaz Sharif, the former prime minister, said Tuesday that Pakistan possessed the atomic bomb. The claim was promptly denied by a government spokesman.

Mr. Sharif, who left office in July 1993 and now leads the opposition, made the assertion in a speech in the Pakistan-controlled third of disputed Kashmir, according to the private PPI news agency.

He warned India that an attack could trigger a nuclear war between the two countries, who have fought two wars over Kashmir, two-thirds of which is ruled by India.

India also denies having nuclear weapons although it exploded a nuclear device in 1974. Western diplomats believe both countries could easily assemble nuclear devices.

The claim reported by PPI was immediately denied by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad, the Pakistan capital.



THE UKRAINE CELEBRATES — A woman sweeping up around a military monument Tuesday in Kiev prior to celebrations on Wednesday marking the anniversary of its independence following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Israeli West Bank Transfer to Start

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (Combined Dispatches) — Israel will begin on Wednesday to hand over authority to Palestinians in parts of the West Bank that are still occupied, the army said Tuesday.

An army spokeswoman said the transfer of education, the first of five fields of authority to be ceded in an interim phase of the Israeli-PLO peace agreement, will begin here.

Palestinian sources said the handover of education would be completed in the West Bank by Aug. 29, in time for the opening of schools on Sept. 1.

Burma Arrests 5 as Critics of Junta

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Burmese military authorities have arrested a former United Nations worker and four others for criticizing the government, contacting banned opposition groups and fabricating anti-government reports, Burma's state media reported Tuesday.

Action will be taken against a former Unicef worker, Khin Zaw Win, 44, and the four others according to Burmese law, state television reported in a broadcast monitored in Thailand.

Khin Zaw Win, a dentist who worked with Unicef in Rangoon from 1991 to late 1992, was arrested at Rangoon airport on July 4 as he was about to fly to Bangkok. He was reportedly found to be carrying manuscripts and computer discs containing anti-government material and a confidential Ministry of Energy report.

Italy Holds 110 in Pollution Probe

SALERNO, Italy (Reuters) — Magistrates probing one of Italy's worst ecological disasters have put 110 people under investigation and shut down 48 companies, the police said Tuesday.

They said the rubbish-lined river Sarno, which empties into the Gulf of Naples just north of the Amalfi coast resort area, has for decades been the dumping ground of raw sewage and untreated industrial waste. The police said almost all the towns and companies inspected in the area dumped their waste directly into the river.

Those under investigation include officials from the towns of Sarno and Scafati and the mayors of San Valentino Torio, Alberto Esposito, and of Nocera Superiore, Giuseppe Salvi. They face charges of environmental destruction over pollution in what Italian television called "Europe's dirtiest river."

Russia Complains to U.S. on Visas

MOSCOW (AFP) — Russia complained Tuesday that the U.S. Consulate in Moscow was denying visas to Russians with diplomatic passports and called the practice unacceptable. There was no immediate comment from the consulate.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said both sides faced a heavier workload in processing visa applications since relations had improved and that therefore "some errors are excusable."

"But certain cases cannot be considered errors," a spokesman said. He cited visa applications by those with "diplomatic passports accompanied by a letter from the Russian Foreign Ministry."

TRAVEL UPDATE

A Close Call for U.S. Jet at Gatwick

LONDON (Reuters) — An off-course U.S. Boeing 747 airliner with 233 people aboard flew within 500 feet of a busy passenger terminal as it attempted to land at Gatwick Airport in February 1993, an accident report said Tuesday.

The report said a computer failure prevented the automatic pilot of the Continental Airlines jumbo jet from locking on to radio beams that would have guided it to the runway.

The flight crew did not believe that cockpit instruments showing the plane was off course were accurate, according to the report by the Air Accidents Investigation Branch of Britain's Department of Transport. The airliner was attempting to land after a flight from Texas. The pilot finally landed safely on manual controls.

A bomb exploded Tuesday at the Topkapı Palace museum in Istanbul, causing minor damage but no injuries. The five-century-old site was closed to visitors around noon, when the blast occurred. (AP)

American citizens will need visas to enter Turkey beginning in October, officials said Tuesday. Foreign Ministry officials said the change was made because the United States recently began charging Turks the equivalent of \$20 for U.S. visas. After Oct. 1, Americans will have to obtain a visa in advance and pay \$20, the ministry announced. (AP)

Air France said Tuesday there would be a delay in its planned joint route with Japan Airlines to fly over Russia between Paris and the new Kansai Airport at Osaka. The French airline said the delay was due to a "difference in interpretation" by Russians of airline documents related to the service. (AFP)

Malaysia will use a British mobile military radar starting Monday, the Star newspaper reported in Kuala Lumpur. The regular radar system at the Kuala Lumpur Airport was damaged by a fire Aug. 13, resulting in flight delays and a reported near-miss. (Reuters)

Denver's City Council set a Feb. 28 deadline to open its new airport, with or without its turnkey automated baggage system. If a conventional baggage system is up and running, the \$3.7 billion airport will open whether or not the high-tech system is ready, a spokesman said. (AP)

Rabin Indicates Acceptance of Syrian Authority in Lebanon

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted Tuesday as saying that Syria had vetoed an Israeli offer of a separate peace with Lebanon, indicating for the first time that both he and the Clinton administration had accepted Syria's de facto authority over the Beirut government.

In an interview published in Al Hayat, a Beirut newspaper, Mr. Rabin said that he had given the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, a plan for a phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon over nine months, a period during which the Lebanese Army would have to demonstrate that it could prevent cross-border attacks.

But Mr. Christopher, who was in the region earlier this month, bowed to Syrian opposition to any settlement on Lebanon until Syria had con-

cluded its own peace accord with Israel. Mr. Rabin said.

Lebanon's president, Elias Hrawi, denied Tuesday that Beirut had received any Israeli proposals, adding that Lebanon did not plan any accord of its own. But Mr. Rabin's office stood by the published version of his remarks, which clearly conveyed the view that Syrian authority over the Lebanese government had become a diplomatic fact of life.

Asked if he had objected to Mr. Christopher's acquiescence to the Syrian fiat, Mr. Rabin replied that he would have liked to, but kept quiet. "I have to deal with reality," he was quoted as saying.

A State Department official said that he was unaware of any U.S. position on linkage between Syria and Lebanon in Washington's approach to the peace talks. But he did not deny the report

that Mr. Christopher had tested an Israeli proposal about Lebanon with the Syrian government.

President Hafez Assad's objections to a separate peace for Lebanon ostensibly arise from fears of seeing Israel gain yet another secure border, isolating Syria further after Israeli peace accords with Egypt, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan.

His real interest, diplomats say, is either preserving Lebanon as a trouble spot that can be pacified only by a deal that gives Damascus the territory it wants back from Israel, or garnering international recognition of Syria's semipermanent authority over Lebanon.

This Syrian approach is reflected in the activities in southern Lebanon of Hezbollah guerrillas, who have the backing of Iran and Syria. If the

Lebanese Army succeeded in crushing the guerrillas, it would deprive Syria of a means of pressuring Israel, and also might fuel resistance in Beirut to the current situation of de facto Syrian control over Lebanese policy.

Mr. Rabin said that the Israeli proposal would have required Lebanon to stop all Hezbollah operations by sending regular forces to clean out the guerrillas from the zone adjacent to the area controlled by Israel's surrogate force, the South Lebanon Army.

If the Lebanese forces demonstrated "success" for six months, Mr. Rabin said, Israel would have begun to pull back to its international border provided that the armed Lebanese supporters of Israel were integrated, like other militia groups from the civil war, into the Lebanese Army.

Insider Sees a Tough Fight Ahead Over the Fate of Jerusalem

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Amir Cheshin, a barrel-chested, bespectacled man of 50, learned as much as any Jewish official about this

city's 160,000 Arab residents over the past 10 years.

From his second-floor office on Jaffa Street, near the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, the mayor's adviser on Arab affairs fielded complaints about taxes,

broken water mains and the official, but undeclared, policy of restricting construction in the Arab areas of East Jerusalem.

Then, last November, a new, hard-line mayor swept aside 28 years of Labor Party rule in this contested capital. Mr. Cheshin soon departed as well. Now an outsider and government critic, Mr. Cheshin speaks with a decade's accumulated frustration of the rifts he could not bridge between Arab and Jew.

Mr. Cheshin's pessimism suggests the difficulties ahead for Israeli and Palestinian negotiators, who have left talks on the political status of Jerusalem for last. After a decade in office, Mr. Cheshin claimed little success in giving Arab neighborhoods equal rights and equal service. The city, he said, still is not well-equipped to pick up "Arab garbage," which is dif-

ferent from "Jewish garbage." He saw municipal workers abandon basic services to Arab neighborhoods after stone-throwing youths drove them out during the Palestinian uprising, or *intifada*.

"What I learned in the last seven years, which means during the intifada, is that we have to reach a situation where the Arabs in Jerusalem will first of all feel at home, and secondly do not feel themselves under occupation," Mr. Cheshin said in an interview. "As long as Arabs in Jerusalem will not be part of the decision-making

procedures, we won't have a real, united city."

The battle for Jerusalem's future is now clearly under way following September's historic Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement, which set a deadline for opening negotiations on the city's final status.

Mayor Ehud Olmert, a member of the conservative Likud party who unseated Teddy Kollek in elections in November, said his highest priority as mayor was to "protect the integrity of the city." He has made it his central mission to block any Israeli concessions when Jerusa-

Paris and Bonn Seek Bosnia Monitors

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — France and Germany urged Serbia on Tuesday to agree to international monitoring of the blockade Belgrade imposed on Bosnian Serbs to press them to accept a partition plan to achieve peace.

The French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany appealed to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to meet his commitments and accept an effective international control on the border of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. Milosevic has sealed the borders with the Bosnian Serbs over their rejection of the latest partition plan, but has so far refused to agree to placing United Nations observers on the frontier.

Leaders of the Bosnian Serbs, defying Mr. Milosevic, have turned down the peace plan for Bosnia and plan to hold a referendum this weekend, which is expected to ratify their stand.

"They urge Bosnian Serb leaders and the parliament at Pale not to take the heavy step of rekindling the war by rejecting the peace plan that has been proposed to them," said a joint statement issued in Bordeaux, where the ministers were holding talks.

The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, predicted overwhelming rejection of the plan.

"I expect 90 to 95 percent of voters to say 'no' judging by what I have seen and heard," Mr. Karadzic said in an interview broadcast from Pale, the Serbs' stronghold outside Sarajevo.

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Vaccine Program Suffers a Relapse

WASHINGTON — In a sudden reversal, the Clinton administration has abandoned plans for a national warehouse that was to have stored and distributed vaccine as part of a campaign to immunize children across the country starting Oct. 1.

The demise of the warehouse is the latest in a series of setbacks to an initiative that, when proposed in 1993, called for providing free, government-subsidized vaccines to all children.

Administration officials say they still want to see all children immunized and hope to raise immunization levels by having manufacturers make bulk shipments of vaccine to state health departments and public health clinics.

Mr. Ames's cooperation in reconstructing what he did for Moscow is to play a key role in determining the length of her sentence. Mrs. Ames could face a maximum of 15 years in prison. But as part of a plea bargain, prosecutors agreed to seek a term of between five and six years so long as Mr. Ames answered questions posed by the government. (WP)

Pentagon's New Look Already Fading

WASHINGTON — Barely a year after it was unveiled, the Pentagon's highly touted "Bottom-Up Review" of U.S. military policy, intended to serve as the Clinton administration's blueprint for the post-Cold War military, is largely in tatters.

As envisioned by former Defense Secretary Les Aspin, the review was supposed to clean out old thinking, forge a new role for the military and yield a smaller but tougher fighting force. Mr. Aspin maintained that it had done exactly that.

"It has produced a lean, mobile, high-tech force, ready to protect Americans in this new time," he said last September, when the new study was completed.

But today the Bottom-Up Review has become a liability, derided by military experts of all stripes and given only a lukewarm embrace by the Defense Department's new management.

Liberals complain that the review's central recommendation — that the United States maintain a large enough force to fight two major regional wars "nearly simultaneously" — is merely a holdover from Cold War days and is out of sync with the relatively low-intensity conflicts that have broken out in Rwanda, Haiti and elsewhere. Conservatives contend that the administration's military budget is insufficient to finance the force the review says would be needed. (LAT)

Sentencing of CIA Spy's Wife Delayed

WASHINGTON — A federal judge has delayed the sentencing of the wife of Aldrich Ames so government investigators can further question the former CIA officer about his work as a double agent for Moscow.

Rosario Ames was to have been sentenced Friday in U.S. District Court as a result of her pleading guilty along with her husband in a conspiracy to commit espionage and evade taxes. But Judge Claude M. Hilton delayed action until Sept. 23 at the request of attorneys on both sides.

Mr. Ames's cooperation in reconstructing what he did for Moscow is to play a key role in determining the length of his sentence. Mrs. Ames could face a maximum of 15 years in prison. But as part of a plea bargain prosecutors agreed to seek a term of between five and six years so long as Mr. Ames answered questions posed by the government. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, in a statement to senators: "This isn't a Democratic crime bill or a Republican crime bill. It's an American crime bill. And it will make a difference in every town, every city and every state in our country." (WP)

Republicans Do All They Can to Kill the Crime Bill

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans have mounted a last-ditch effort to force major revisions in the \$30 billion crime bill, threatening the measure with further delay and raising the possibility that it could have to make another perilous trip through the House.

Hours after the House reversed itself and approved a painstakingly negotiated bipartisan compromise, Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, and other Republican conservatives served notice Monday that they would raise a procedural challenge to the bill that would take 60 votes to overcome.

In a rare attempt to reopen a House-Senate conference agreement on the verge of the bill's final passage, Mr. Gramm said Republicans would challenge the bill as a technical violation

of budget rules because the trust fund created to finance anti-crime programs was not sanctioned by the 1995 budget.

[Senator Joseph Biden, Democrat of Delaware, said Tuesday that he believed there were enough votes to block the Republican plan to derail the package. The Associated Press reported.]

[Mr. Biden, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said in a television interview that he had "at least 58 senators" of the 60 needed to block the Republican plan.]

Mr. Gramm, who did not raise any questions about the bill on budget grounds when the Senate first acted on it in November, made it clear that he was using the technicality only to force votes to strengthen penalty provisions and scale back prevention programs.

"We'd like to get the pork out," Mr. Gramm

said, along with what he described as social welfare programs disguised as crime prevention efforts.

If Republicans win the procedural fight, the legislation — or, more particularly, an earlier version of it — would be open to amendment by majority vote.

After the Senate completes action on the measure, the revised bill would then have to go back to the House, where any major changes could unravel the fragile compromise that was approved Sunday evening by a vote of 235 to 195.

The House had sidetracked the bill Aug. 11 on a procedural vote, setting off a frantic scramble by President Bill Clinton and Democratic leaders to reverse the outcome. Among the most difficult elements of the compromise that led to Sunday's success was setting the balance between prison construction and prevention programs.

"It looks like an effort to make sure the crime bill doesn't reach the president's desk," said an aide to the House Democratic leadership, who predicted that changes proposed by the Senate Republicans would doom the bill in the House.

On Monday, Mr. Clinton sent all senators a two-page letter urging passage of the crime bill and asserting that it had been paid for by reductions in the federal bureaucracy.

The letter pointed out that in November, 95 senators voted for the crime bill, whose central provisions were the same as those in the current legislation. The president called on the Senate to "put aside politics and finish the job."

Administration officials called the letter, couched in gentle, bipartisan language, the "hypocrisy report" because it essentially told the senators that what some of them were objecting to today was what they had voted for a few months ago.



O.J. Simpson, and the chief prosecutor, Marcia Clark, at a hearing concerning evidence.

Battle on Simpson Blood Tests His Lawyers Try to Discredit DNA Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — O.J.

Simpson's defense team escalated its attack on critical DNA evidence Tuesday, jousting with the judge and grilling police technicians on how they had handled blood samples found at the murder scene.

A police expert, Collin Yamachi, acknowledged that he had mislabeled one blood sample, but he insisted that he had taken pains to protect blood-soaked swatches, going so far as to avoid touching them with a ruler while measuring them.

"I didn't want to risk contamination, so I made approximations," said Mr. Yamachi, under questioning from one of the defense attorneys, Barry Schreck. "I tried to avoid touching them as much as possible."

The inquiry came during a contentious hearing to determine if the defense would be allowed to conduct its own tests on newly discovered blood samples. But the Simpson camp clearly tried to use the session to lay the groundwork for its overall challenge of DNA evidence.

The fight is critical for Mr. Simpson. On Monday, prosecutors said that sophisticated tests had found that the genetic makeup of his blood matched that of blood found near the slashed bodies of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman.

The Simpson case is likely to center on the issue of DNA testing, its accuracy and the quality of laboratory procedures, because there is no direct evidence linking anyone to the June 12 killings.

Mr. Simpson, the former football star and television personality, has pleaded not guilty to charges that he murdered Ms. Simpson, his former wife, and Mr. Goldman, her friend, outside Ms. Simpson's home. Jury selection is to begin Sept. 19.

"We contend that, with regard to all of this evidence, there's a real question that all of it has been degraded or contaminated in some way," another defense lawyer, Jonathan Cochran Jr., said outside the hearing. Prosecutors charge that Mr. Simpson left blood at the murder scene when he cut his finger during a struggle. The defense has provided a variety of explanations for the cut.

Earlier blood tests on samples taken from the crime scene had determined that they matched Mr. Simpson's blood type. But DNA testing is believed to be far more specific in identifying or ruling out an individual.

There is wide disagreement among scientific experts about the accuracy and usefulness of DNA testing, and they emphasize that only those tests performed under the best of circumstances are valuable.

But George Sensabaugh, a professor of forensic science at the University of California at Berkeley, said that the blood tests appear to be extremely strong evidence of Mr. Simpson's possible involvement in the crime.

"One would have to speculate that he is one of a very small percent of the population, almost certainly less than 1 in 1,000 and maybe even less than 1 in 10,000," he said.

According to court papers, two samples taken from the "blood trail" leading away from Ms. Simpson's condominium were subjected to a general type of DNA testing known as polymorphic chain reaction, or PCR, with results suggesting that they matched his samples.

One of those samples was subjected to a preliminary form of a more rigorous DNA test known as RFLP, or restriction fragment-length polymorphisms. The results of this test also indicated a match with Mr. Simpson, according to court papers.

Scientific experts have differed on how to interpret DNA tests, so prosecutors must persuade Judge Lance A. Ito to admit their results. They also must say what the odds are that the blood came from Mr. Simpson and not someone else.

California's appeals courts have been divided on the admissibility of DNA evidence, so the defense has room to maneuver. Mr. Simpson's lawyers are expected to challenge the test results at a hearing after jury selection. (AP, NYT)

For a Byte to Eat, Try Pizza by Internet

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ever. In Santa Cruz, California, Pizza Hut has logged on as the first outlet accepting orders over the information highway.

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Those who live in more ordinary exits off the electronic superhighway will have to wait for PizzaNet until after this test run and until the company senses a groundswell of demand. A groundswell did not seem imminent by the end of lunchtime Monday; not a single Internet order had been logged.

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Those who live in more ordinary exits off the electronic superhighway will have to wait

Wounded Hutu-Led Soldiers Lie Helpless, Lacking Aid

By Keith B. Richburg

CAMP PANZI, Zaire — Rwandan wounded here lie in an open field without tents or tarpaulin cover. The majority are amputees, young men in the prime of life, their bodies and futures ruined by war. There is no medicine to ease the pain and food is running out.

But the wounded men at this Zairian military base — here with thousands of Rwandan women and children — are soldiers from Rwanda's defeated Hutu-led army, accused of massacring tens of thousands of minority Tutsi during three months of ethnic fighting earlier this year.

Relief workers are thus in a bind. To provide aid for the camp is to help accused killers. To avoid the camp is to risk the deaths of innocent women and children.

So far, aid agencies are staying away.

"There is nobody here helping," said a Rwandan Army medic who asked not to be named. "Medicine is a big problem because we don't have money to buy it. We have war-wounded here. We have infectious diseases. We have dysentery. There is malaria."

Asked about the absence of relief assistance, he said, "It's a problem that we ask about also. There are infants here. There are old people here."

Aid groups that have flocked into Zaire's eastern border region will not assist Camp Panzi's refugees because, they say, the soldiers are still organized and are not true refugees.

To receive aid, relief workers say, the soldiers must shed their uniforms and mix in with the rest of the area's refugee population, now approaching 400,000 at Bukavu.

"There are wounded people basically lying out in the open," said Kris Janowski, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bukavu. But the UN agency cannot get involved in a military camp, he said.

Another relief official put it this way: "These are the alleged perpetrators of the massacres, and nobody really wants to touch them."

But ignoring the soldiers also affects the women and children with them. The UN refugee agency estimates that about 4,000 soldiers live at Camp Panzi, along with 6,000 women and children. Among the refugees are 800 orphans and unaccompanied children whom the retreating soldiers picked up along the road.

Many of the children were naked or in rags and now wear oversized olive green military shirts as their only clothing.

The children receive one meal each day of rice and beans, prepared by wives of Zairian soldiers who live at a Zairian camp.

Captain Assani Bwansulu of the Zairian Army, allowed a reporter access to the camp to show the deteriorating conditions and appeal for help.

"It's serious here, very serious," he said, standing in front of the hundreds of children lined up and waiting patiently for their meal. "You smell the odor? The toilets are right there," he said, pointing to the trench where nearby children were preparing to eat. "The latrines are poorly made. The children will get sick and die."

"There will be a big calamity here if the world doesn't come to help," he said. Asked how long food could last, he said, "There is nothing. Nothing."



Disabled soldiers from Rwanda in Zaire on Tuesday approaching their camp, crowded with soldiers and their families.

3 Somali Gunmen Seized in Ambush

Agence France-Press

NAIROBI — Three Somalis were killed and three captured in the ambush of a UN convoy of Indian troops in which gunmen massacred seven soldiers and wounded nine, a UN spokesman said Tuesday.

Major Rick McDonald said by telephone from Mogadishu, the Somali capital, that the three detainees would be interrogated by personnel of the UN Operation in Somalia, but the motive for Monday's attack was not yet known.

The assailants shot at the convoy, carrying some 35 Indian troops in the central Somali village of Buricego, with mortars and anti-aircraft weapons, and the soldiers returned fire.

Major McDonald said that nine soldiers had been injured and not six, as first announced by the United Nations on Monday, and that all were in stable condition Tuesday in hospitals in Baidoa and Mogadishu.

He added that it was possible that more of the Somalis had been killed or wounded, but that only three deaths could be confirmed.

On Monday, Major McDonald described the ambush as an unprovoked and carefully coordinated attack.

The incident brought to 106 the number of UN peacekeepers killed in Somalia since May 1993.

Lagos Court Delays Curb on Oil Union

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — The Nigerian federal high court Tuesday suspended for a week a government order dissolving the leadership of the main striking oil union, officials said.

The military government announced last week that it was dissolving the leadership of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers and replacing it with a military administrator.

The union has been leading an eight-week-old strike calling for the military to hand over power to a civilian government.

Judge Mammam Kolo said he would hear the suit next Wednesday. "The association's executive body dissolved by government should have its original status quo maintained until then," he said.

General Sani Abacha, the military ruler, moved against the unions to end a six-week-old strike in support of Moshood K. O. Abiola, the businessman believed to have won an annulled presidential election last year.

He is on trial now, charged with treason for having proclaimed himself president.

The union and its sister

union, Pengassan, are asking the court to declare the dismissal of their executives illegal.

Earlier, the dismissed president of the white-collar oil workers' union, Bola Owodunni, said Tuesday that members of the union had not returned to work despite an order from General Abacha.

"The claim that most of our workers resumed yesterday is a hoax," he said.

Oil industry officials say some of the strikers had turned up after being ordered back to their jobs by General Abacha, but they maintain that it is too early to say the pro-democracy strike is over after seven weeks.

General Abacha's government warns that the striking workers have until Thursday to return to work.

Mr. Owodunni said, "Only those people on essential duties have resumed, and they are mostly management staff."

Nigeria's oil operations have been severely disrupted by the strike.

"We do not intend to paralyze the economy but government's intransigence to not listen to us during negotiations has brought about this impasse," Mr. Owodunni said.

(AFP, Reuters)

REBELS: Khmer Rouge, Again

Continued from Page 1

Khmer Rouge probing found army resistance so weak that at one point a force of about 400 guerrillas pushed to within miles of Battambang, Cambodia's second-largest city, burning down villages and forcing more than 40,000 people to flee. Government casualties in the campaign were estimated at more than 500 killed and 1,000 wounded.

For the army, "Pailin was a total disaster from all points of view," a United Nations official said. "A direct consequence of these military operations is that the Khmer Rouge renormalized. They have provoked a de facto return to war nationwide."

The current number of Khmer Rouge combatants remains unclear, with estimates ranging from 10,000 to 15,000. Defections that seemed to be sapping Khmer Rouge strength last year now have nearly stopped amid reports of government corruption and mis-

treatment at a military camp where hundreds were being retrained for service in the new Cambodian Army. Many of the more than 1,500 Khmer Rouge members who defected last year have run away, and some have rejoined the guerrillas, human rights investigators said.

"The Khmer Rouge are at the weakest they've been in years, but the army is so inept that it makes the Khmer Rouge look strong," said James Ross, a representative of the International Human Rights Law Group.

Since UN-supervised elections last year under a 1991 peace accord, the guerrilla group has lost its Chinese sponsorship, its unhindered access to sanctuaries in Thailand, its UN recognition and its claims to national legitimacy through professed obedience to King Norodom Sihanouk.

For investment information, read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.

RWANDA: Wounded Hutu Soldiers, Feared and Shunned, Go Untended

Continued from Page 1

epidemics like measles start, the aid officials stress, there will be a far higher death rate among Zairians, many of whom are not vaccinated, than among Rwandans who have benefited from a vaccination program.

■ Rights Monitors Urged

A United Nations investigator called

Tuesday for the deployment of up to 200 human rights monitors in Rwanda, Agence France-Press reported from Geneva.

In a report published here after a visit to Rwanda at the end of July, René Degni-Ségui of the Ivory Coast said the "fundamental problem" in Rwanda was security.

Mr. Degni-Ségui, a lawyer sent to Rwanda by the UN Commission on Human Rights, pinpointed the illegal seizure

of abandoned houses — often by returning refugees — banditry, summary executions and a collapse of state administration.

But he said that he was satisfied with unambiguous assurances he had received from the new government, installed in Kigali by rebels of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, that there will be no summary executions in reprisal for the massacre of Tutsi and moderate Hutu.

MTV: Play on Nationalism for Europe Music Channel

Continued from Page 1

European alphabets the letter "k" does not exist, which is a problem for a company like Kellogg hawking products like Rice Krispies.

Even those companies that do sell the same product under the same name across Europe still tend to be organized along national lines. Sales targets and crucially, advertising budgets, are all put together nationally.

Mr. Roedy describes the process by which he has now signed up over 200 advertisers as very labor intensive. "You have to sell not only their corporate headquarters but each of the national units as well," he said.

By all accounts MTV has scored more successes than any other pan-European broadcaster in selling itself. Professional marketers point out that it is aided by a strong brand name, a discrete 16-to-34-year-old audience and by the fact that music suffers fewer problems of language and national taste in crossing borders than does any other type of programming.

Still, the pan-European market, far from approaching the sum of its national parts, remains a tiny sliver of the total. "It is still relatively small," said Paul McGhee, director of network and business development at NBC Super Channel, which along with MTV, Euro Sport and CNN lead the field. Mr. McGhee estimates the value of the pan-European advertising market at \$150 million.

Although Mr. Roedy puts the figure at close to \$500 million, that still constitutes barely one-tenth of the total market.

Next year MTV's faith in the single European market will face a new litmus test. By digitally compressing its signal, it will be able in January to squeeze six channels on to the satellites it uses to cover Europe instead of the one it now has. Mr. Roedy is considering whether to use that new capacity for new product offerings like VH-1 or to tailor MTV for national markets.

Meanwhile, MTV faces ever greater competition from a rising number of national rivals. In Germany, for instance, a music video station called VIVA began broadcasting in January. Owned jointly by the record companies EMI, Sony, Polygram and Warner Music, VIVA not only takes Germany-only advertising but emphasizes German groups.

David Hughes, a spokesman for EMI Records UK, criticizes his pan-European competitor

as "dominated by American and British music."

Already MTV has begun to slip in a more country-specific direction. Last year, it set up a German edition of MTV. The programming is the same. The only difference is that advertisers can now buy air time in Germany alone.

Even more tellingly, MTV has quietly bowed to European nationalism by offering for the last two years to screen national advertising on its pan-European service.

With a reach that now extends to 60 million households across Europe and with a viewership of 300,000 in any given half hour of the day, MTV's owners are slowly turning from development to profit maximization.

In an attempt to pump up its revenue stream, MTV plans to scramble its signal beginning next year. From that point on MTV viewers, only a small fraction of whom currently pay for the channel, will have to pony up a monthly subscription fee.

Pope's Recovery Called Excellent

New York Times Service

ROME — The Vatican insisted Tuesday that Pope John Paul II was making "excellent" progress during a mountain vacation in northern Italy despite concern over his health.

The worries about the 74-year-old Pope's physical well-being resurfaced Sunday when he seemed to grimace in pain while descending from a platform where he had said Mass.

At the time, his spokesman said the Pope had inadvertently put all his weight on his right leg, broken last April when he fell in his bathroom at the Vatican.

GERMANY: Watch on Rightists

Continued from Page 1

banned several small neo-Nazi groups in recent years, it has balked at outlawing the larger far-right parties.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl flatly ruled out asking the German high court to ban the Republicans in April. "The vast majority of Germans know very well that every vote for the Republicans is a vote against domestic stability and against our country's international standing," Mr. Kohl said at the time.

Whether association with the People's Union will help the Republicans' flagging electoral fortunes will be seen in the Oct. 16 elections. Earlier this summer the Republicans won only 3.9 percent of the vote in European Parliament elections, less than the minimum needed for representation and about half of the party's 1989 tally. Mr. Schönhuber, 71, recently announced that he would step down later this year as chairman of the party he founded in 1983.

Opinion polls indicate that the Republicans will also fall short of the 5 percent needed for seats in the German Parliament. The People's Union has no slate of candidates in the October election, so any joint political strategy is presumably intended to further Republican chances.

Mr. Frey and Mr. Schönhuber, both based in Munich, said in their statement that Germany's mainstream parties had used "divide and conquer" tactics to keep the far-right out of Bonn. They also professed to be motivated by calls within Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Party for constitutional revisions that would allow dual citizenship for foreigners and an overhaul of current laws that base citizenship on bloodlines.

A Sign of Trouble In Kim's Ascension

Leaflets Urging His Ouster Reportedly Found in Capital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Leaflets calling for the ouster of the designated North Korean leader, Kim Jong Il, have been scattered in the diplomatic district of Pyongyang, a South Korean report said Tuesday.

Such leaflets would be the first overt sign of a power struggle against the son and heir-apparent of the late president of North Korea, Kim Il Sung, to be reported from the North.

The South Korean domestic news agency Yonhap quoted an unidentified Western diplomat in Seoul as saying the leaflets, which read, "Down with Kim Jong Il," were dropped at embassies in North Korea's capital Friday night or Saturday morning.

That neighborhood is off-limits to ordinary North Korean citizens, so the appearance of such leaflets would seem to indicate that some faction among the North Korean power elite was behind them.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the report.

One senior Western diplomat in Seoul said he had heard nothing of the reported incident, "though," he added, "there is growing uncertainty over the situation in North Korea," one

of the world's most secretive states.

Yonhap quoted the source as saying the incident might be related to a North Korean radio commentary Sunday that hinted at opposition to the takeover by Kim Jong Il.

The commentary, broadcast by North Korean domestic radio and monitored in Tokyo, said the country's revolutionary work should not end with just one generation.

"Historical experience," it said, "shows that unless the problem of a successor of a revolutionary leader is solved correctly, ambitious persons and conspirators may, with a breach of faith, play with the party and its revolution."

This, the radio added, "could have a very bad result, destroying the revolution and its foundation."

North Korea's media has hailed Kim Jong Il, 32, as the country's "Great Leader" since his father's death last month.

But there has been increasing confusion in the world as to why no formal announcement has been made of his assuming his father's highest posts — those of Communist Party general secretary and president.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Murayama Trailed By Wartime Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan began a visit to four Asian neighbors on Tuesday, dogged by the issue of Japan's wartime activities.

About 50 Filipino women who said they were forced to be prostitutes for Japanese soldiers during World War II protested Mr. Murayama's arrival in Manila on the first stop in a four-nation Southeast Asian tour. The women demanded compensation for their ordeal.

Similar demonstrations are expected when Mr. Murayama visits Malaysia and Singapore, where resentment of Japan's brutal occupation of Asia is still strong. Japan's position is that any reparations disputes were settled in postwar treaties.

Mr. Murayama's trip also includes a stop in Vietnam, where talks are expected to focus on Japanese help for Vietnam's developing free-market economy. Japan provided about \$600 million in aid to Vietnam last year.

Mr. Murayama and President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines were expected to discuss the issue of compensation Wednesday.

A Philippines official said Manila would "welcome the manifestations of the remorse of the Japanese government and the Japanese people."

Media organizations in the region have reported that Japan is considering compensating the so-called "comfort women" by

establishing a nongovernmental organization which would accept donations by individuals and groups.

Reports have also said that Japan may invest \$1 billion over the next 10 years to build job training centers in Asia and help those who had been uprooted by the Japanese army to return home.

Mr. Murayama, a Socialist, has sympathized with the compensation demands of Asian countries, but his coalition partners, the conservative Liberal Democrats, oppose the idea.

His visit began as a published poll showed that more than 70 percent of Japanese believe their country has not paid enough compensation to victims of its aggression in Asia before and during the war.

The survey published Tuesday by the daily Asahi Shimbun showed 72 percent of 2,316 respondents believed compensation had been insufficient.

Seventeen percent said full compensation had been paid. Among people aged 70 and over, 24 percent said the compensation had been sufficient.

Japan's wartime acts include needlessly killing thousands of Filipino civilians in battle, executing and conscripting Malaysians as laborers, and executing at least 40,000 Singaporeans, often after torture, who were suspected of being anti-Japanese.

(AP, Reuters)

JAPAN: Number of Visitors Drops

Continued from Page 1

government that promote exchanges, such as the Japan Foundation, and suggested that they be doubled in size over the next few years and that their budgets be increased sharply.

The report also called for more housing for foreign students, more language courses, simpler visa procedures and more money for scholarships.

Akito Arima, the former president of Japan's leading university, Tokyo University, and head of the advisory committee, said: "Japan has to establish itself as a cultural country, not just an economic giant. Japan's whole raison d'être must change. France is a country of arts and culture. Why not Japan?"

No one doubts that a big part of the problem rests in the United States and other foreign countries. Few foreigners learn

Japanese, and courses in Japanese history or culture have generally not been popular at Western universities.

Culturally, Americans tend to feel more connected with Europe, in spite of the fact that Japan is the largest U.S. overseas trading partner and the critical link in American military strategy in the Pacific.

Even when costs in Japan were far lower, few Americans came here. And while the distance is great, that does not deter Americans from visiting China, for instance, in greater numbers.

"For Japanese there is no doubt, the United States is a kind of dream destination," said Fumio Kusaya, a deputy general manager at the Japan Travel Bureau, the country's largest agency. "But it's not the same for Americans. Americans usually come here on business."

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO

SECRET

WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS

CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
AFRICA		ASIA		EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST	
Algeria	00-500-777-111	Australia	000-1000	Austria	022-002-014	Israel	324-077
Angola	00-500-777-111	Bahamas	000-5311-010	Belgium	071-1-0014	Jordan	962-077
Argentina	00-500-777-111	Bahrain	000-5311-010	Bulgaria	0035-010	Kuwait	965-077
Brazil	00-500-777-111	Canada	000-1000	Cyprus	0093-010	Lebanon	961-077
Burkina Faso	00-500-777-111	Chile	000-1000	Czech Republic	0042-007-127	Lithuania	370-077
Burundi	00-500-777-111	China	000-1000	Denmark	0045-007-127	Malaysia	603-077
Cameroon	00-500-777-111	Colombia	000-1000	Egypt	0020-010	Maldives	960-077
Canada	00-500-777-111	Cuba	000-1000	France	0033-010	Mali	223-077
Chile	00-500-777-111	Czech Republic	0042-007-127	Germany	0049-010	Morocco	212-077
Colombia	00-500-777-111	Cyprus	0093-010	Greece	0030-010	Mozambique	258-077
Costa Rica	00-500-777-111	Czech Republic	0042-007-127	Hungary	0036-010	Niger	227-077
Cuba	00-500-777-111	Denmark	0045-007-127	Iceland	00354-010	Nigeria	234-077
Czech Republic	0042-007-127	Egypt	0020-010	Ireland	00353-010	Romania	40-077
Denmark	0045-007-127	France	0033-010	Italy	0039-010	Russia	7-077
Egypt	0020-010	Germany	0049-010	Japan	0081-010	Saudi Arabia	966-077
Finland	00358-010	Greece	0030-010	Korea	0082-010	Sudan	249-077
France	0033-010	Hungary	0036-010	Laos	856-077	Swaziland	26-077
Germany	0049-010	Iceland	00354-010	Lebanon	961-077	Tanzania	255-077
Greece	0030-010	Ireland	00353-010	Lithuania	370-077	Thailand	66-077
Hungary	0036-010	Italy	0039-010	Malaysia	603-077	Togo	228-077
Iceland	00354-010	Japan	0081-010	Maldives	960-077	Tunisia	216-077
Ireland	00353-010	Korea	0082-010	Mali	223-077	Turkey	0090-010
Italy	0039-010	Laos	856-077	Morocco	212-077	United Arab Emirates	971-077
Japan	0081-010	Lebanon	961-077	Mozambique	258-077		
Korea	0082-010	Lithuania	370-077	Niger	227-077		
Laos	856-077	Malaysia	603-077	Nigeria	234-077		
Lebanon	961-077	Maldives	960-077	Romania	40-077		
Lithuania	370-077	Mali	223-077	Russia	7-077		
Malaysia	603-077	Morocco	212-077	Saudi Arabia	966-077		
Maldives	960-077	Niger	227-077	Sudan	249-077		
Mali	223-077	Nigeria	234-077	Swaziland	26-077		
Morocco	212-077	Romania	40-077	Tanzania	255-077		
Mozambique	258-077	Russia	7-077	Thailand	66-077		

دفعه ١٥٥

**When an airline has a young
fleet, experienced pilots,
attentive cabin crew, and the
pickiest ground technicians in
the world, it's free to concen-
trate on what's really
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Lufthansa

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Over the Tropic of Cancer from the Airbus A340 en route from Frankfurt to Rio de Janeiro.

دفعه ١٥٥

Inventive Revival



Robin Soans and Debra Gillet as the Pinchwives in "Country Wife."

LONDON THEATER

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a summer when London theaters are reeling from the double whammy of heat wave and rail strike, lines around box offices are about as rare as accessible car parking and air conditioning. But nightly along The Cut around the Young Vic, several hundred people wait to get into the surprise hit of the season: Théâtre de Complicité's "The Street of Crocodiles."

Surprise, because this show was at the National Theatre less than two years ago, and because the revival has accordingly not been all that widely reviewed. It must therefore be word of mouth, plus tremendous brand loyalty, which brings Complicité's followers out in such unseasonable force, and given the Young Vic's current uncertainty of management, it might be wise to offer them tenure.

For the Complicité group is quite extraordinary: part actors, part acrobats (one of them makes his entrance here by walking down the length of a wall from ceiling to floor), part mime artists, they come together to perform the surrealist short stories of Bruno Schulz, the Polish writer murdered by the Nazis in 1942. These range from family dinners interrupted by the birds Bruno's father keeps in the attic, through slapstick school days to the final, awful realization that the marching feet heard offstage, and the ever-increasing sense of menace on the stage, lead inexorably toward the ghettos and the gas chambers.

Yet this is also where Franz Kafka meets the Marx Brothers. Simon McBurney's agile production is much more audience friendly on second viewing, and although a knowledge of German or Spanish might be useful for the occasional bursts of dialogue, there is so much else going on in this three-ring circus that it is best just surrender to the fantasy and the nightmare.

You have only the next two Sunday afternoons left in which to catch, in concert at the Barbican, the most exciting musical rediscovery of the year. George and Ira Gershwin's "Strike Up the Band" first opened, and indeed closed, in Philadelphia 67 years ago next week. Three years later, by which time the original George Kaufman book had been ditched, it made it to Broadway but was then never heard of again until a discovery of its sheet music in a New Jersey warehouse led to a CD recording some five years ago.

Now, and not before time, we get a London premiere in Ian Marshall-Fisher's Lost Musicals sequence, and with an immensely starry cast: Daniel Massey, Thelma Ruby, Frank Thornton, Kathryn Evans and Sam Kelly bring the original Kaufman script back to wisecracking life with a score rich not only in the title song and "The Man I Love," but half a dozen other Gershwin classics, many of them unheard on stage this last half-century. But what makes "Strike Up the Band"

so fascinating is the reason for its original failure: when it first opened in 1927, World War I was less than a decade away, and there must have been many, in that opening-night audience who had lost loved ones in Europe. Yet here was a show, a musical yet, in which Kaufman said that war is the work of charlatans, politicians (often the same) and millionaire businessmen, and can only be won by the truly corrupt and self-interested.

To establish his thesis, Kaufman sets up a cheese war between the United States and Switzerland and then allows all manner of financial and romantic blackmail to resolve it. It is here, I now firmly believe, rather than in the more widely-quoted "Of Thee I Sing," which Kaufman, and the Gershwins wrote three years later, that you will find the first truly contemporary satirical musical.

Like "Of Thee I Sing," "Strike Up the Band" has an often unwieldy plot that develops in a series of frantic lurches. But like the better known score, this one also benefits from that curious fusion of the Gershwins' joyous, lyrical romanticism and Kaufman's sour, brilliantly acid despair at a nation that could regard politics as just one more commercial commodity on sale at bargain prices to the gullible by the greedy.

Massey as the big-cheese cheese mogul, Thornton, as a presidential sidekick unwilling to comment even on the weather until he has written his memoirs, Ruby as a predatory society matron, and Kelly as a spy of many parts all give vintage comic performances at the head of a cast that brings this soaring score joyously back to life.

Also at the Barbican, in the RSC's Pit stage, Max Stafford-Clark has a hugely inventive revival of Wyndham's "Country Wife," in from Stratford, one which gets us well away from the usual problem of what can seem a one-joke play about a rake who feigns impotence in order to calm the husbands he then cheerfully cuckolds.

Stafford-Clark suggests it is also about feminism, male bonding and a 1675 high society in terminal sexual and social conflict, and he has brought together a powerhouse cast led by Jeremy Northam, Abigail McKern and Robin Soans as a frenetically desperate Pinchwife. It has taken the Royal Shakespeare Company 30 years to get around to this classic of ill manners, but they have done it proud, even if the new songs do seem a little overbearing to convince us of a topicality we always knew was there.

A Poisoned Chalice? Lord Gowrie and the Arts Council

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

LONDON — There are those who believe that Alexander Patrick Greyson, Lord Gowrie, is drinking deep from what the Financial Times says could be a poisoned chalice. The job he took on, as of April 1, is the chairmanship of the newly organized Arts Council of England, for five years.

The chalice might seem poisoned for any number of reasons. The left in Britain has complained for years that the Conservatives starved the arts, first by halting expansion in subsidies and then, last year, by actually cutting the Arts Council budget by \$5 million.

In addition, over the past year, the Arts Council found itself mired in controversy, notably over an ill-considered plan to eliminate support for some London orchestras. Complaints boiled up, the council backed down, and morale collapsed.

Perhaps partly as a result, Lord Falumbo resigned as chairman and was replaced by Lord Gowrie. But as part of their decentralization campaign, the government split off the arts councils of Scotland and Wales. (The arts in Northern Ireland are under a different jurisdiction.)

The Arts Council of England's budgetary allotment from the secretary of state for culture is \$300 million, which rather overshadows the \$36 million for Scotland and the \$20 million for Wales. Still, the position Gowrie has assumed has been diminished in more ways than one.

IN 1985 he resigned from government because, he said then, his salary of \$50,000 as minister for the arts was insufficient. Although from a venerable Irish family, he does not have a personal fortune.

Gowrie then became chairman of Sotheby's Europe, however, and can now presumably afford the unpaid post of Arts Council chairman. He also retained a number of positions as a paid consultant, for which he has drawn opposition criticism.

Gowrie, 54, brings an impressive background to his post. A graduate of Eton and Oxford, he has been a published poet and art critic, a teacher (and Robert Lowell's assistant at Harvard), an art dealer, direc-

tor of the Serpentine Gallery in London, provost of the Royal College of Art, a director of the London Symphony and chairman of Andrew Lloyd Webber's Really Useful Group.

He lists book-reviewing as a hobby and is married to Adelheid Graf von der Schulenburg, a journalist whose father was executed by Hitler.

He held several Conservative minor or shadow posts in the 1970s, including opposition spokesman on economic affairs. In the 1980s, he was part of Margaret Thatcher's inner circle, called by some the "best brain" in her government.

Staunchly conservative in his political and economic views, he is open to the charge that he is too close to Tory power to champion alternative views.

But he has defended the council's political independence and denounced its budget cut as "an erratic decision," adding, "I deplore it." The cut was made by the man who named him Arts Council chairman, Peter Brooke, who was replaced as heritage secretary by Stephen Dorrell in July.

In Britain, elected officials have delegated arts subsidies to a supposedly independent body, meaning in theory that politicians won't interfere with artistic decisions.

When Gowrie was arts minister, he had to deal with the fallout from the public and political outcry over a Minimalist pile of bricks by the American sculptor Carl Andre that the Tate Gallery had acquired. Vanguard arts polemics in London are still divided between conservatives and "bricks." Gowrie counts himself a brickie, though no particular fan of Andre's.

The new Arts Council chairman has publicly courted not only the two heritage secretaries under whom he has already served, but also the Labor Party's arts politicians. He has moved to restore confidence in the council by restructuring, which he concedes includes dismissals.

He has also named several distinguished Britons to places on the council itself, among them the theater director Trevor Nunn and the architect Richard Rogers, who is firmly linked with Labor.

He dismisses the view that the Tories have been hostile to the arts. "It's not true that the arts have been especially badly treated," he contended in an interview.



Ben Stein, right, with Jim Carrey in "The Mask": "I was trained by the best at sounding nasal and boring."

Actor's Niche: Exquisitely Boring

By Stephanie Dolgoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An actor's ego is a fragile flower, and most performers would wither if they heard themselves described, universally, as annoying drones. For Ben Stein, it is a source of pride.

"The truth is, inside this boring, bourgeois exterior, I'm really a churning mass of terror and exultation," deadpans Stein, 49, whose off-camera nasal voice is as devoid of intonation as the one heard in his numerous film cameos, television appearances and radio voice-overs.

Stein has cornered the market on dull, to hilarious effect. "We

needed a guy who was annoying, and it was Ben all the way," says Mike Lobell, the producer of "Honeymoon in Vegas," who cast Stein as a airline passenger who holds up the ticketing line to get the best rate to his nephew's wedding, preventing Nicolas Cage's frantic character from high-tailing it to Hawaii.

Michael Chinich, now the head of casting for the director Ivan Reitman, gave Stein his breakthrough role as an ineffectual teacher in the 1986 film "Ferris Bueller's Day Off."

While audiences may not know Stein's name, they recognize his face — and, of course, his whining voice. At a recent showing of "The Mask," in which Stein plays the pretentious psychologist Jim Carrey visits after discovering a mask

of Loki, the crowd tittered before Stein uttered a sound.

Stein's career is based on brief scenes: He played a museum curator in the recent bomb "North," a fair-weather politician in last year's "Dave," a market researcher in a Wendy's commercial and a boring teacher on ABC's "Wonder Years."

Stein was an economist for the Department of Commerce in the late 1960s, was elected valedictorian at Yale Law School in 1970, and was a lawyer for the Federal Trade Commission shortly thereafter.

"Only a person who spent the first three years of his professional life as a bureaucrat in Washington can fully appreciate how great life is on the set. I was trained by the best at sounding nasal and boring."

A film fan, Stein became a "hippie-slash-teacher" of cinema at the University of California at Santa Cruz — until he was drawn back to Washington by the desire to help President Richard Nixon fend off what Stein describes as persecution.

Stein wrote speeches for the president, which led to a freelance writing career and to a gig as a columnist and editorial writer for The Wall Street Journal.

Stein lives in Los Angeles, writes for magazines including Barron's and The American Spectator, teaches law at Pepperdine University Law School in Malibu and has published 16 books, most recently "A License to Steal: The Untold Story of Michael Milken and the Conspiracy to Bilk the Nation."

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Off Season in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Summer theater in Paris replaces the city's national theaters that close for vacation.

In the Crypte Sainte-Agnes under Saint Eustache Church in Les Halles, Jean Anouilh's "Thomas More" is playing. Here Sir Thomas More is about to be beheaded for judging that Henry VIII was wrong to separate the English Church from Rome.

A sparkling novelty, known as "Rue de la Gaité Offenbach" (at the Théâtre de la Madeleine) is just the thing for a Parisian summer evening. Michel Frantz has written the script and selected the numbers. He also plays the piano score and impersonates the composer. He and his quartet are remarkable in all they do from Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène" to the rarely revived, "Le Roi Carotte."

André Roussin's pleasing comedy of the 1950s, "Bobosse," is back at the Théâtre de la Michodière. François Perier first took the part and played it for two years. Gérard Rinaldi of the Charlots band fits the role as a youngish man tortured by doubts and ever wondering what life holds for him.

"Les Palmes de M. Schutz" (at the Mathurins) is based on the early ventures in scientific research of the Curies and is done with friendly humor and sympathetic understanding.

Another summer piece is an adaptation of William D. Home's "The Secretary Bird" — in French, "Le Canard à l'Orange." It is playing at the Théâtre Daunou. The Home drawing-room piece, with a touch of London style, is less sweet than the two above.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A New Goal for Mexico

The party that has dominated Mexico's politics for two generations appears to have won again, electing its candidate for president, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, and a majority of the legislature. But this time, unlike previous presidential elections, there was a real campaign and a real choice. True, there were enough reported irregularities, but there was nothing—at least according to the early returns—on a scale that would invalidate the results. Despite some double voting, some running out of ballots etc. reported by the monitors, the government seems, on the evidence so far, to have largely fulfilled its promises to run a straight election.

One of the losing candidates, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, has charged fraud. But before the election he had declared that any election would be self-evidently fraudulent, in his opinion, if it failed to elect him. In fact, the exit polls indicate that he ran third, with about one-sixth of the vote. So after many years as a rather authoritarian one-party state, Mexico now appears to be in the process of moving cautiously but irrevocably toward democracy. Most Mexicans want to move toward greater democracy, but there are a lot of anxieties about the possibility that the

transition could turn violent. Memories of a long and bloody revolution are still clear, and those fears were heightened by the peasants' uprising in Chiapas last winter followed by the assassination of a presidential candidate in the spring. The people who voted for Mr. Zedillo seem to have been voting above all for stability.

Mr. Zedillo is known as an economist, but this era's great decisions of economic policy, to open Mexico to world markets, have already been made by his two predecessors. The job confronting him is likely to be dealing fairly and effectively with the social consequences. Free markets are efficient but are not necessarily just or gentle, especially in dealing with people who, like many Mexicans, are only beginning to move out of traditional peasant life.

In the new North American economy as it is evolving, the people best equipped to prosper are those with the most education and advanced technical skills. Governments have a responsibility to see that others don't suffer in this process and that economic growth does not result in wider and angrier social divisions. That may well be the test by which Mr. Zedillo and his administration are measured.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Burundi Needs Leadership

Nervous outsiders have for weeks looked for signs that Burundi would follow its neighbor Rwanda on a bloody slide into genocide. The two Central African countries have the same ethnic mix, roughly 85 percent Hutu, 15 percent Tutsi. The massacres in Rwanda that claimed up to 500,000 lives followed a suspicious air crash in April in which the Rwandan president, a Hutu, was killed. The same crash also killed Burundi's president, likewise a Hutu, resulting in political paralysis, sporadic killings and harrowing tension in a country rich in weapons. Yet no comparable massacres have taken place since then in Burundi. What keeps it teetering on the brink?

For one thing, Burundi has already experienced a bloodbath, although the world paid too little attention. Between 50,000 and 200,000 people were killed there last fall after the first Hutu to be elected president was assassinated. Moreover, the people of Burundi seem traumatized, not only by that bloodbath but by the chaotic upheaval next door and the death of two presidents.

The uncertainty has affected political leaders, who have been unable to agree on appointing a new president. A self-

imposed July deadline passed without action. The interim president, Sylvestre Ntibunganya, a Hutu like his two predecessors, lacks authority to speak for Burundi, where the Tutsi dominate the military. Responding to anxious international nudges, the factions in Bujumbura, the capital, say they will meet a new deadline late this month.

The United Nations has inconclusively discussed deployment of peacekeepers or international monitors to provide a reassuring presence. But not much can be done until the country's political parties agree on a new president. Nor can monitors alone offer any guarantee that Burundi will not succumb to ethnic massacres and large-scale displacement of peoples. The wholesale killings in Rwanda, in sad fact, occurred after years of peacemaking efforts by the United Nations and despite the witnessing presence of UN blue helmets.

Burundi's destiny will be determined by the people of Burundi. For now, the best news would be agreement on a new president and the formation of a broad-based government that can begin to lift a cloud of fear.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sending Art Back Home

Just a few years ago it was nearly unheard of for museums to return contested treasures to a previous owner. But as a second major return this week shows, the balance has now shifted. The Metropolitan Museum of Art shipped back to Turkey a statue of Marsyas and the so-called "Aphrodisias boy" just months after the celebrated return to the same country of the long-disputed Lydian Hoard.

We are not talking here about the kind of contested ownership that is claimed by, for instance, Greece against Britain for the Elgin Marbles, or Iraq for the Babylonian "Ishtar Gate" in Berlin. These objects were acquired by colonial regimes from now nonexistent imperial governments under their valid title in a different world. Those sorts of claims remain deeply problematic, not just because recognizing them would empty half the museums of Europe but because it amounts to pretending that history didn't happen. (It also sets off a never-ending spiral. Would Turkey, having claimed its possessions from Europe and America, dismantle its own imperial collections in Istanbul?) The claims gaining legitimacy now are of a different, finite kind: objects stolen in recent years from new excavations or badly guarded monuments, exported by unscrupulous dealers in defiance of the host countries' current laws. Technology has made this abuse incredibly rampant in recent decades, and dealers' indifference has fueled the rush.

Those who suffered were not just the nations now occupying the lands on which ancient civilizations rose and fell in the Middle East; looting now threatens to decimate the cultural heritage of many East European countries as once safe churches and museums are targeted by the unscrupulous. The loss is not just to those countries, or to the scholars who study those cultures, but also to the museum goers and art patrons served by the results of that scholarship. A looted object, its origin obscured, loses its context and nearly all hopes of decent identification.

The case that woke up dealers who buy without asking if an object was legitimately exported was the 1990 Indianapolis trial that found dealer Peg Goldberg liable (and owed \$20 million) for rashly buying some Cypriot mosaics in Switzerland. The one that forced museums—and the mighty Metropolitan itself—to the same awareness was the Lydian one that met a fluky climax when a disputed mosaic proved to fit perfectly, jigsaw-fashion, with a piece that looters had left behind on the site when they ripped it away.

The precedent was important in law, but also psychologically. The Marsyas statue case is not so dramatic as either of these, but it does not have to be. It underlines a point that has been made—to the great benefit of those who take seriously the perilous fortunes of precious art.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Enter the Floating Waffle

In the broad category of presidential irritants, cartoons and caricatures hold a special place. The late Richard Nixon had a thick hide when it came to written commentary, but the drawings of Herblock in The Washington Post seemed to launch him into an enemies-list frame of mind at warp speed. George Bush was known to hold an undying grudge toward Garry Trudeau for depicting him as an invincible man. Now Mr. Trudeau, in his "Doonesbury" strip, has concluded his announced plebiscite for a visual symbol, or "icon,"

for Bill Clinton. Monday's strip reported that by popular vote he would henceforth be embodied by a floating waffle.

It represents an interesting turn for Mr. Trudeau. During the campaign, he was disposed in a kindly way toward Mr. Clinton and sometimes jabbed his pen at critics of the candidate. What process of disenchantment led to this portrayal of the leader of the free world as a levitating cake? As they say in the cartoon business, words fail us.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Russians Who Used to Admire America Now Wonder

By Yelena Khanga

MOSCOW — After a few years' absence, I returned to Moscow recently and discovered something that surprised me greatly: a growing feeling of annoyance toward America.

Five years ago it seemed that we Russians were knocking on heaven's door. The rich American uncle promised us the keys and sent advisers to guide us. Now, as Russians see it, the advisers have left us with a mess while taking their handsome consulting fees back to the States. Some people believe we have become a playground for the American experts and their world-class egos.

True, we can always reject their advice. But the international lenders are pushing it on us. Besides, it's always easier to blame someone else.

We do have professional America-haters, such as the right-wing Communists or the chauvinist followers of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, but I am not talking about them. I am talking about people who not long ago were warm toward the United States.

One of them is a friend, Boris Pliginskii, who works in nuclear disarmament. "They said they came here to make the world safer," he says of the United States' efforts to cut the Russian military. "Right. Now we've got massive layoffs. Whole cities have been wiped out economically."

"America, meanwhile, has the upper hand, plus a bigger slice of the world arms market—maybe the only industry in which we could compete with them. Let's face it. Americans act only in their own interests."

That is a pattern that Russians are seeing, rightly or not, in a multitude of ways.

Some of us think, for example, that America is walking off with our best minds. Boris Bunkin, a highly respected academician, says American interests seem to spoon off the cream. "Their grants are a pittance by American standards but huge by our own." So our best scientists are waiting in line to go.

"In Russia," says Nikolai Krotov, head of a publishing house in Moscow, "the pride factor is more important even than money." He points to the touchy area of foreign policy, the Balkans in particular.

"Serbia was a traditional ally, like a brother. Yet now America

is trying to enforce its own solution without consulting Russia. How would they feel if there was a conflict on the Mexican border and Russia stepped in without talking to America?"

Even the clergy grumble. They suffered through the lean Communist years. Now American evangelists march in and step on their corns. The Billy Grahams can afford lavish media campaigns. They rent whole stadiums and plaster ads on subways and television. The Russian clergy can't match those marketing blitzes, and they are miffed.

American foundations have become objects of suspicion. We hear that foundations are pouring in money. We are supposed to be grateful. But ordinary people don't see much of it, which suggests to them that it finds its way to somebody's pocket—American or Russian, and probably someone close to the trough.

All of this creates a situation in which small slights become large blows. Our veterans, for example, were deeply hurt that they were left out of the D-Day celebrations.

True, we were not directly involved in the Normandy landings. But the veterans feel that the United States was playing down their enormous sacrifices and their contribution to the Allied victory, which for many is their last source of dignity. They ask: Weren't we Allies, too?

The older people are not happy that English is coming at them from all sides—advertisements, television shows, everything. They are deluged by third-rate terminator movies and soaps. And why, people ask, are we now bombarded with ads for cigarettes—something Americans themselves are fighting?

There are signs that such annoyances are starting to feed an

atmosphere of paranoia. While I was there, for example, the FBI director, Louis Freeh, was in Moscow to launch a joint attack on organized crime with the Russian police. But at least one television reporter saw a more sinister motive. Are the Yankees using the Russian underground, he asked, as an excuse to worm their way into our law enforcement?

America respects only its own law, he continued. America does whatever it wants. Look at what it did in Panama. Are we becoming a banana republic?

There is even talk that America was pulling strings in the assault on the Russian White House last fall by President Boris Yeltsin's forces. People noticed that CNN seemed to have consistently good camera angles, as if it knew what was coming, and that President Bill Clinton never actually denounced the unconstitutional attack.

I don't want to overstate the case. Lots of contradictory currents

are running through my country right now. For many of us, America is still the land of the dream. Personally, I think a lot of the griping is off the wall. But reason does not flourish when life goes from bad to worse. The growing annoyance is something that Americans should not write off. As they have seen in their own country, the negative in politics can be much more powerful than the positive.

There is a big irony in this, of course. During the Cold War, the bad feeling toward the United States came from the government. Now it is coming from the grass roots. America used to be our scapegoat because it was our "enemy." Now it is becoming one because it is our "friend."

The writer is a former reporter for The Moscow News and the author of "Soul to Soul: The Story of a Black Russian American Family." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Among Young Elites, Pragmatism and Maturity

By Dominique Moisi and Diana Pinto

MOSCOW — Can Russia really be summed up as a theater of Mafia crime, corruption, future Chernobyls and veiled aggression in the "near abroad?"

There is a deeper reality. Without fanfare, Russia's elites have undergone a crucial transition from ebullient adolescence to a more mature and stable identity rooted increasingly in Russian tradition.

We have witnessed this transformation through the lens of the Moscow School of Political Studies. Created little more than a year ago by a dynamic Russian, Lena Mirovskaya, with the support of the Council of Europe, West European foundations and enlightened Russian capitalists, this school, really a series of seminars, is now a centerpiece of intra-Russian dialogue. Designed to expose new young elites to Western models, it has become a popular place for Russia's young elites to "network" in informal surroundings.

A year ago (JHT, Aug. 31), when describing the school's initial impact, we emphasized the creation of a democratic spirit among young parliamentarians, officials, businessmen and journalists. These people were still fighting an ancient regime they were not sure they could defeat. This time the tension had ebbed. Pragmatism, cautious optimism and a sense of political legitimacy now prevail. New problems and challenges have arisen. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy is generally seen less as a threat than as an

indicator that Russia needs a new moderate nationalist line to contain the country's "red-brown" tendencies. Alexander Solzhenitsyn is admired as a moral beacon, but one with little political relevance. Russia's new elites have other things in mind.

Capitalism now seems to be the collective passion of the elites—and of the masses, if one considers how many Russians invested in the murky MMM financial venture.

The concepts of democracy and freedom have not lost their attraction. But there is still no real understanding of the notion of democratic accountability, and the crucial counterweight of an independent judiciary is not yet firmly rooted. Russians are keen on importing Western democratic techniques (such as taxation systems), but they want to place them in a "Russian context." To these Westernized elites, Russia needs a political model that is more centralized and authoritarian than Western examples, but far more committed to human rights than, say, the Singapore approach. The model of the year is post-Franco Spain, with its pact of national solidarity and newly democratic officer corps.

Latin America is mentioned, too. Chile and Argentina fascinate liberal economists. Pessimists evoke Brazil, with its corruption, violence and high inflation (but the training and professionalism of Russia's elites and middle classes weaken that comparison). Russia has the human capital with which

to make the leap into pluralist modernity. Foreign policy is clearly not a priority. But those in the school, mostly members of the Duma, want to join every possible international organization, from the Group of Seven to the European Union, thus expressing a refusal to be excluded. They resent being lumped in with far smaller nations also standing in line. As someone said, "How can you compare us with the Czech Republic or even Poland?"

Despite their feeling of intrinsic superiority, the Russians acknowledge that countries like Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary are far ahead of them in economic and political terms. And they know that they share many of the negative characteristics of Balkan Europe: potentially explosive nationalism, fragmentation, ethnic violence.

Still, these young Russians were willing to engage in open, pluralist dialogue in a spirit of tolerance and modesty. Without such tolerance, democracy cannot flourish. Russia's problems are far from over. But Moscow and other cities are returning to life.

A new Russia with new rules and institutions is slowly surfacing. It may not be a Westernized democracy. But it is a dynamic and progressive country, and it is now pointed in the right direction. The West has a responsibility to keep it on course.

Mr. Moisi is deputy director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales. Ms. Pinto is a historian and writer. They contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Committed Citizens Could Start to Reverse the Malling of America

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Last year the National Trust for Historic Preservation put the entire state of Vermont on its list of Most Endangered Places. The qualities that make the state special—compact, walkable cities and towns, unspoiled countryside and a near absence of suburbs and strip development—were in imminent danger, it said, from the newest eagles of sprawl: the huge discount superstore and the regional outlet mall.

It is happening all over the United States, the trust says in a report whose pictures and text capture the best and worst of American democracy. Ugly, homogenizing development—Wal-Mart, Kmart and the rest—that makes everywhere look like no place and deserves a good part of its profits from shifting costs to others (especially local governments) is galloping across America.

Misguided zoning and transportation policies are enabling these stores to do to small cities and towns what shopping centers did to the larger cities before them: to suck the life out of downtowns, destroy farm and rural land on the outskirts and clog the roads with the congestion that accompanies total auto dependence.

St. Albans, Vermont, is a typical example. A 150,000-square-foot (14,000-square-meter) store has been proposed for this town of 11,000. It would be plunked down two miles (3.2 kilometers) out of town (much too far to walk), on what is now farmland. If built to form, the store would be a vast, flat, treeless expanse of concrete. Its 44 acres (18 hectares) would cover an area as large as St. Albans's present downtown.

If successful, the superstore would generate 9,000 automobile trips daily and new strip development. Needed economic growth, yes, but much of its sales would come at the expense of locally owned stores, many of which would close. Most of the superstore's profits would go to its corporate headquarters elsewhere.

One-, two- and five-acre zoning does not preserve open land as originally intended. Instead it produces a chopped-up countryside of parcels that are "too big to mow and too small to plow."

Rules that forbid mixing residential and commercial uses mean that no one can walk to buy a carton of milk, much less to work, and that the number and miles of automobile trips will climb inexorably. In the 1980s, the number of vehicle miles traveled in the United States grew four times faster than population did.

As congestion worsens, the local government tries to fix it. But state transportation agencies will only help pay for roads built according to their standards—very wide, no sidewalks, no trees, as straight as possible. The standards dictate roads that are great for cars but bad for people and devastating for neighborhoods.

Few states have land-use planning laws. Without them, residential developers can build pretty much where they like, which means on the cheapest land farthest from downtowns.

These sprawling suburbs are the most expensive of all types of development to service with water, sewers, schools and transport, which means higher property taxes for the whole jurisdiction.

Because they are auto-dependent (nothing else works at such low densities), congestion and air pollution follow. With more people living farther and farther from downtown, commercial development concentrates on the suburban strips, and the stores on Main Street begin to close.

No one ever planned it this way, but the result, says the trust, is this: "It is against the law in much of America to build tightly knit communities that people love—places they feature on Christmas cards... and visit by the millions."

Citizens are starting to fight back, with some success. Among photographs that are painful to look at, the trust's report also describes how some communities organized to stop mall sprawl.

A handful of determined ordinary citizens is usually the key. In one town, such a group commissioned an independent economic

analysis which showed that a store's claimed gain of 177 jobs and \$7 million in taxes dwindled to a net of eight jobs and \$34,000 when the loss of existing businesses was counted.

Other communities chose to accept a superstore, but on their own terms. Some insisted on a smaller store, more appropriate to their town's scale. Others forced developers to use an existing building, or even to put the superstore downtown, where walkers and transit riders could use it. The most successful weapon is a commitment to revitalize downtown.

One town found financing to restore and refurbish existing buildings, put in benches, lights and plantings and even installed a "snowmelt" system of buried water pipes heated by waste heat from its local power plant so shoppers could stroll on dry and clear sidewalks.

Superstore-driven development means that smaller cities and towns across the country are quickly becoming miniature versions of Los Angeles, where so much of the land area is devoted to the use of cars, or of Houston, which boasts 30 parking spaces per resident.

Instead, they can recognize the iron link between zoning policies, patterns of development and transportation, and choose to make the automobile serve the needs of people and community rather than vice versa.

Superstore-driven sprawl has a big head start, but its further spread, says the National Trust, is not a foregone conclusion.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Few Other Things Syria Might Do

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The Syrian government has kicked out one terrorist but still has a full warehouse of them left. That is the real importance of the story of the Jeddah, now in a Parisian jail, possibly recovering from the built-in hangover he must have from lying around drunk in Damascus for years.

If the Syrians ever decide they want peace with Israel or hope to get off the U.S. list of terrorist states, they will have to clean out that warehouse and do a few other things that are not getting much attention right now.

The Syrians tried to buy a little respectability by giving Carlos a satchel of money and the door. He was too hot to keep much longer in his apartment in a fashionable district of Damascus.

The French, who never forgot his killing of two French intelligence agents in 1975, could drop into town someday and pick him off the streets. So Carlos was sent on his way—first Yemen, then Jordan (with an Iraqi passport) and then Sudan, where the local dictatorship sensibly delivered him to the French.

That is the end for this Venezuelan-born killer. But in Syria now are at least nine Palestinian terrorist groups that reject peace with Israel. With money from the Arab world, they spent years murdering Israelis and Westerners, with special attention to

Without the disarming of Hezbollah in Lebanon, Israel would have to maintain its own forces in southern Lebanon. That would mean no peace agreements between Israel and either Syria or Lebanon.

But for Syria, disarming Hezbollah would not be cost-free. Syria's enemies would no longer have to fear that Damascus could itself use the terrorists at any moment. Iran would make sure that Hezbollah had weapons and money to kill abroad, but Syria would face at least a temporary break with Iran, now its only important friend.

And if the Syrians are serious about getting off the U.S. terrorist list they might have to end the drug-growing and drug-running in Lebanon that now enrich Syria's army and officers. Who knows, the United States might even demand that Syria stop working with Iran in their multibillion-dollar

counterfeiting of U.S. currency.

There are a couple of other items to straighten out. One is Syria's role in the destruction of Pan Am 103 in 1988. The other is the Brunner matter.

Carlos killed about 80 people. Alois Brunner, deputy to Adolf Eichmann, killed or dispatched to their death about 128,000 Jews. That is the figure of Simon Wiesenthal and the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles.

For at least 30 years Herr Brunner lived in Syria, safe and glowingly prosperous. The Syrian government says: Brunner who? Brunner Fisher is who. He lived in Damascus mostly under the name of Georg Fisher. He worked for assorted arms dealers and Syrian intelligence. He was last spotted at his Damascus residence, 7 me Haddad, in 1991.

Is he still alive? If dead, how did he live so long, so cozy in Damascus? Israel's ambassador to Washington, Itamar Rabinovich, a specialist on Syria, wrote to the Wiesenthal Center on Dec. 30, 1993, the day he received the center's letter asking about the Brunner case in the negotiations with Syria. Israel, he said, was still working on "core" issues with Syria. But he promised that the Brunner issue would be addressed "at the right time," and added the emphasis of an exclamation mark.

The center also wrote to President Bill Clinton on Dec. 30. In the eight months since then the United States has been most active in the Syria-Israel talks. But, the center said, it has received no reply from Washington. Exclamation mark.

The New York Times

1894: Bomb in Caracas

NEW YORK — A despatch from Caracas to the Herald states that a deliberate attempt to murder General Crespo, President of Venezuela, was made yesterday [Aug. 22]. An unknown man threw a bomb at the President as he was passing along the street, but fortunately the fuse failed to act and the infernal machine did not explode. The would-be murderer was arrested.

1919: Against Profiteers

NEW YORK — Congress took the first step in legislation against the high cost of living when the House passed the Anti-Profiteering Bill. The bill brings the retail profiteer in food, clothing or other necessities within the reach of Federal prosecution, making him liable to a \$5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

1944: Pushing to Paris

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS Allied Expeditionary Force — [From our New York edition:] American armor hammered out fresh gains south and southeast of Paris today [Aug. 23], while to the northwest of the capital — now fully in control of French patriots — Americans and Canadians claimed a lightning stranglehold on remnants of the German army still below the River Seine. Allied fighters and fighter bombers harried the Germans' frantic efforts to withdraw across the river.

The latest advance south of Paris saw armored reconnaissance units drive more than fifteen miles east of Sens, while others passed through Corbeil. Truckloads of prisoners streamed back in the wake of the advance, but there was not a single smoldering enemy vehicle to indicate the enemy had put up a determined fight.

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OPINION

Bipartisanship Forged by Crime

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton won a needed victory Sunday when the House of Representatives passed the crime bill. Significantly, he was able to reverse the stunning setback suffered 10 days earlier, when the bill was blocked on a procedural vote, by reaching out to Republicans.

For the first time, the Clinton administration did its domestic policy-making on a genuinely bipartisan basis. That pattern offers its best hope of salvaging something, not just on health care legislation in September, but on the president's agenda in 1995 and 1996 as well.

Remember that at the outset of his term, Mr. Clinton accepted the advice of top congressional Democrats that, despite his 43 percent plurality win and the loss of 10 House seats, his domestic agenda could be passed simply by mobilizing the Democratic majorities in the House and Senate. Last year's budget and economic plan were passed over unanimous Republican opposition. Smaller domestic measures also went through on largely party-line votes. Republicans strongly supported Mr. Clinton on the North American Free Trade Agreement but most Democrats — including two of the three top leaders in both the House and Senate — did not.

This time, it was genuinely bipartisan. At the news conference following the 235-195 passage of the crime bill, the Democratic leadership was surrounded by a dozen Republicans. They had made major contributions to rewriting the bill after the House on Aug. 11 rejected the procedural vote to call up the bill, 225-210.

On that vote, 58 Democrats — mainly opponents of the assault-weapons ban — opposed Mr. Clinton, and only 11 Republicans (mostly Northern suburbanites) crossed lines to support bringing up the bill. Mr. Clinton took his case to the public, but shifted few votes. He tried wooing recalcitrant Democrats in private, but won over only three of them. On the key vote Sunday, 55 Democrats still opposed the president. What made the difference was that this time 42 Republicans, almost four times as many as on the first round, voted with Mr. Clinton.

He got them by sending the White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, into serious negotiations with the Republicans and telling his congressional allies he wanted them engaged in the talks as well. Mr. Clinton refused to compromise on the bill's assault-weapons ban, but approved major concessions in other areas and a reduction in its overall spending targets.

The president found a familiar Republican negotiating partner in Mike Castle, a former Delaware governor who is now a freshman member of the House. When Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas, he and Mr. Castle represented the National Governors' Association in dealing with Congress on welfare issues. They started the crime talks with a basis of trust.

The other key negotiator for the Republicans was Representative John Kasich of Ohio, a budget expert who knew Mr. Panetta well from the days when Mr. Panetta headed the House Budget Committee.

Both Mr. Castle and Mr. Kasich had opposed Mr. Clinton on the first vote, and their willingness to enter the negotiations was criticized by many Republicans. But, significantly, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the minority whip, encouraged the talks, even while withholding his own support of the final product.

Few people outside Washington realize the frustration of House Republicans, 40 years in the minority, over their exclusion from substantive policy-making. Occasionally, on some issues in some committees, their ideas get serious consideration, but rarely can they influence the shape of a bill on the House floor. Here, they found themselves dealing directly with the leaders of the opposition party and the White House on major legislation. It was heady stuff.

The House Democratic whip, David Bonior of Michigan, who is as liberal as Mr. Kasich is conservative, agrees. "We're entering a new era," he said, "and after the election, we'll need a less rancorous House."

It is too soon to say that Mr. Clinton will reach out regularly to Republicans as he struggles to salvage his presidency. But the House crime bill vote certainly signals that the possibility is open to him.

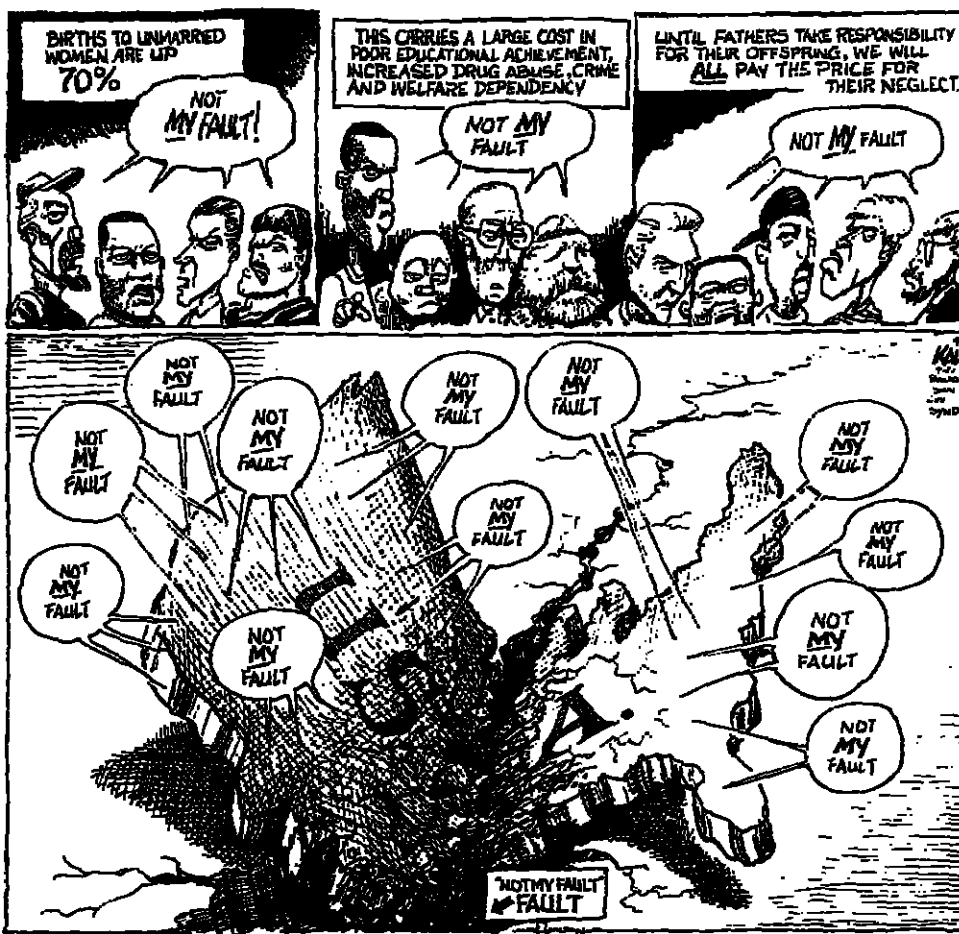
legislation. It was heady stuff. "In the states," Mr. Castle told me later, "you get past partisanship and into governing pretty quickly. Here in Washington, if you're part of the minority, you're rarely allowed to contribute to governing."

In the same interview, Mr. Kasich said, "This is the first real gut-wrenching effort both sides have made to govern from the middle. There will be no going back." After November, when Republicans are expected to make gains in both the House and Senate, Mr. Clinton will have no choice but to approach more issues on a bipartisan basis, Mr. Kasich said.

The House Democratic whip, David Bonior of Michigan, who is as liberal as Mr. Kasich is conservative, agrees. "We're entering a new era," he said, "and after the election, we'll need a less rancorous House."

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The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Small Cost for Survival

Regarding "Do We Really Need to Start Bracing?" (Opinion, Aug. 6) by William Pfaff:

It is extraordinary that a modern commentator like Mr. Pfaff should adopt so fatalistic an approach about the possibility of finding an asteroid or comet aimed at Earth.

Presumably the dinosaurs, 65 million years ago, lacked the technology to save themselves. We have the technology. In the extremely unlikely event that such a celestial invader is discovered in the next few decades, I hope and trust that few would share Mr. Pfaff's view that we should passively accept the destruction of our civilization.

Mr. Pfaff seems to believe that it is easy to discover threatening asteroids and comets. He wonders why existing telescopes can't be used to find them and points out that the comet recently struck Jupiter was found by amateurs using their own equipment.

In fact, the comet designated Shoemaker-Levy 9 was discovered as part of a project funded (modestly) by NASA for two decades, led by Dr. Eugene Shoemaker.

Dr. Shoemaker, far from being an amateur, is a widely respected geologist who has held such important posts as chairman of the Division of Geological Sciences at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. The comet discovery was made by Dr. Shoemaker, his wife, Carolyn, and their associate David Levy (who is, indeed, an amateur and was working as an unpaid volunteer on the project) at the Palomar Observatory in California.

Although the Schmidt telescope they were using is not as large as Palomar's famous 200-inch Hale telescope, it is hardly amateur equipment.

As it happens, existing telescopes cannot be used to search effectively for cosmic impactors. Nearly all large telescopes are designed to peer intently at very tiny patches of sky, to study distant quasars, galaxies,

etc. Contrary to popular perception, very few astronomers "scan the skies." The few that do, including the Shoemakers, use so-called wide-field telescopes of very different design. But existing telescopes of that design are rather small; they are incapable of finding more than a small fraction of the threatening objects. If a comet or asteroid is headed earthward and due to strike during the next century, we would most likely not know it — until the catastrophic explosion happened.

Larger telescopes, of specialized design analogous to the Palomar Schmidt, could do the job in the next 20 years. But they don't exist today at the world's astronomical observatories. They must be built. And that will cost money. Is it worth \$50 million, plus operating costs, to find most of the civilization-threatening objects that could do us in? That is the question.

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CLARK R. CHAPMAN, Tucson, Arizona.

The writer is a planetary scientist at the SAIC Planetary Science Institute in Tucson and editor of the *Journal of Geophysical Research* — Planets.

William Pfaff's comments on the eagerness of Congress to spend \$50 million on a comet-watching project raises a question: Is there intelligent life on Capitol Hill?

RICK BENCE, Vienna.

Better to Ignore Him

Regarding "Yes, the Pope Has Done a Bad Thing" (Opinion, Aug. 15) by A. M. Rosenthal:

It is, I believe, a "bad thing" you are doing in continuing to give space to the award to Kurt Waldheim of a papal honor.

Of course the award was controversial, and of course Jews — and not Jews alone — have a right to be offended, but there is little point in encouraging such ludicrous proposals as for Israel to break off its newly established diplomatic ties with the Vatican (Letters, Aug. 19).

Far more serious than the

Waldheim question is the matter raised by Jim Hoagland in "Rome Shouldn't Be Allied With Iran and Libya" (Aug. 22). I am a Papal Knight myself.

If someone wishes to call for a review of the way in which papal honors are awarded, that is perfectly legitimate.

But the objective of such proposals should be constructive, avoiding misunderstandings of the kind that the Waldheim award has unfortunately created. Nothing should detract from the improving Catholic-Jewish relations, for which so many have worked so hard for so long.

SIGMUND STERNBERG, International Council of Christians and Jews, London.

Odd Sort of Democracy

Regarding "Mexico's Ruling Party Would Do Better to Lose" (Opinion, Aug. 18):

Stanley A. Weiss's suggestion to the PRI, Mexico's governing party, that it rig itself a loss for the recent elections was bizarre to say the least. If the PRI wins the election with the clear support of a majority of Mexicans, as now appears likely, how could it possibly serve the interests of justice, democracy or indeed stability to deny the authenticity of this vote?

SAMANTHA K. SPARKS, Mexico City.

In North's Self-Defense

Although Oliver North's rejection for a gun permit on the ground that he is "not of good character" seems in no way to tarnish his potential as a U.S. senator, perhaps his skewed belief that a concealed pistol will protect him from Abu Nidal ought to give his prospective constituents pause.

LAUREL HIRSCH, Paris.

Allied, Not American

Regarding "From the Liberation of Paris, Potent Myth of National Unity Arose" (Aug. 22) by Joseph Fichtel:

are set in L.A., and who are we to argue that this is not the way it is?

Violence, drugs and degradation have become institutionalized, popularized, sanctioned, validated by our popular entertainment. These are not isolated events, Ellis insists. If they happen to one of us, they happen to all of us. This is the world of the nightly news, and that news must come from somewhere.

There's no point in telling Bret Easton Ellis to cheer up. He knows the country is going to hell in a handbasket, and he may have a point.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for *The Washington Post*.

BOOKS

THE INFORMERS

By Bret Easton Ellis. 226 pages. \$22. Knopf.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

IN all the furor over Bret Easton Ellis's last novel, "American Psycho," people have lost sight of the fact that this enfant terrible is actually an extremely traditional and very serious American novelist. He is a model of literary filial piety, counting among his parents Ernest Hemingway (portentous prose with a disinclination to use contractions), F. Scott Fitzgerald (the cult of youth, where life ends around 35 and is unbearable before 35), Nathaniel West (a strong taste for the lurid and grotesque) and Joan Didion (the perfect set of words for describing female emotional and physical paralysis).

He shares two other characteristics with the above-mentioned four: a ravaging depression that borders on the pathological, and a strong sense of moral outrage. All of these writers are furious prophets in their American wilderness; all of their novels are to some extent jeremiads.

Ellis's work is American in another archetypal, almost Dreiserian way. His characters, mostly well-educated, despairing youths, have been pampered, pushed, educated to that critical point where their sensibilities are so well developed that they take a look at the generation from which they sprang and discover that they no longer inhabit the same so-

cial class. Their parents appear to be incontrovertibly odious fools. And precisely because they are so low and thick, their children grow up to be unloved, angry orphans who turn their anger into justified vice and crime.

It could be argued that the author thinks the whole world stinks. But to dismiss Ellis as an ungrateful child or an unattractively aging brat is to miss the point.

Most of us have not stabbed a kidnapped boy to death in a bathtub, but we do live in a world where that happens. Most of us have not sent our sexual partners to the hospital as a result of erotic frenzy, but we probably know someone who has. Most of us have not

destroyed our lives with drugs, but, again, we know some folks who have. Ellis has picked that part of the world to write about.

This is not a real "novel" but the by-now-traditional set of a baker's dozen of short stories. The body count is about 10 people die. They die in car accidents, they overdose, their arms get hacked off, their blood is drained by enthusiastic vampires who live in the San Fernando Valley, their throats get slit, they're shot in the head and skinned, and of course that unfortunate little boy is nabbed in a shopping mall, fearfully sodomized by a vile sociopath and then stabbed by another guy who's just banging out at the same apartment. These stories

are set in L.A., and who are we to argue that this is not the way it is?

Violence, drugs and degradation have become institutionalized, popularized, sanctioned, validated by our popular entertainment. These are not isolated events, Ellis insists. If they happen to one of us, they happen to all of us. This is the world of the nightly news, and that news must come from somewhere.

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Carolyn See reviews books regularly for *The Washington Post*.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

1 THE GIFT, by Danielle Steel 1 4
2 THE CRUELTY OF LOVE, by James Redfield 3 25
3 THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham 2 11
4 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner 5 9
5 THE BRIDGES OF MADRID COUNTY, by Robert James Waller 4 106
6 THE ALIENIST, by Caleb Carr 7 19
7 EVERYTHING TO GAIN, by Barbara Taylor Bradford 6 5
8 DISNEY'S THE LION KING, adapted by Don Freedman 9 3
9 UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY, by 10 4
10 THE CROSSING, by Cornelia McCarthy 8 9

NONFICTION

1 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Barry J. Goldwater 1 67
2 THE AGENDA, by Bob Woodward 2 9
3 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt 4 24
4 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett 3 35
5 MOTHERLESS DAUGHTERS, by Hope Edelman 6 4
6 MOON SHOT, by Alan Shepard and Dale Gribble with Jay Barlow and Howard Benedict 5 6
7 THE CATCHER WAS A SPY, by Nicholas Dawulidz 13 2

8 LIFE OF THE PARTY, by 9 10
9 FEAR OF FIFTY, by Erica Jong 1
10 OCTOBER 1964, by David Baltimore 7 18
11 SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by 14 2
12 THE TRIUMPH OF TIGER, by 8 32
13 SOUL MATES, by Thomas Moore 15 3
14 GALL: A True Life, by Ruthie Bolton 15 3
15 THE KENNEDY WOMEN, by Laurence Leamer 1

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley 1 17
2 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray 2 65
3 MAGIC EYE II, by N. E. Thing Enterprises 3 17
4 MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing Enterprises 4 31

Take a Number, Please, And Another and ...

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — In the great lottery of modern life, I have just been handed another number. This four-digit beauty is a timely addition to the extensive and highly esteemed collection of personal ID numbers that I am happy to call my own.

By merely pressing these handsome new little numbers on an electronic pad, I can make the security gate lift. Then I can drive my car with its des-

floppy disk stand in line. Or should I say, take a number?

Frankly, I am not sure how I came to inhabit such a multi-digit life. I am from a numerically simple background. I was born the second child of two parents with nothing more than a birth date to call my own.

As a grade school child, I shared one telephone number with three people. At 17, I got an SAT number which was, I hasten to add, not very impressive in the math department.

But sometime during the last decade, the entire industrialized, computerized world has been subject to a numerical explosion that dwarfs the population explosion. In America, the average middle-class citizen has more numbers to call her own than cousins.

Moreover, every friend on my Rolodex, every business card that passes my hands, carries a list of numbers for the faxes, computers, beepers and phones that litter offices, homes, cars and pockets.

Clearly the identity crisis that once plagued America has been replaced by the new ID crisis. It's 3 A.M., you're broke, and do you know what your ATM number is? Have you confused it with your cholesterol number? Your shoe size? Your IQ?

And by the way, somewhere in this mathematical mess shouldn't there be a lucky number? May I play it?

It seems that with the energy it takes to store and remember the codes that track our lives, millions of numerically challenged Americans could figure out black holes and top quarks. This is especially true for those of us who have reached an age when we have enough trouble remembering names.

The dirty little secret of modern life is that every technological advance and every so-called convenience comes with the curse called complication. In this case the complication is multiplication and it's happening so quickly that pretty soon we'll need a master number to access all the numbers.

No, no, not to worry, I have not become a number in an increasingly impersonal world. It's worse than that. I've become dozens of numbers.

The Boston Globe.

MEANWHILE

Ignited license plate number onto the office parking lot that sits on a ZIP code number of its very own.

I can even gain entrance to the building where I have been assigned an employee number. My employee number, I hasten to add, is different from my health care plan number, which I memorized in case I'm carried into a strange emergency room bleeding from the head.

By the way, I can be reached at this office by a telephone number with an area code number or, if you prefer, a fax number. If you fail to reach me and get a recording, I can retrieve your message merely by activating my voice mail number.

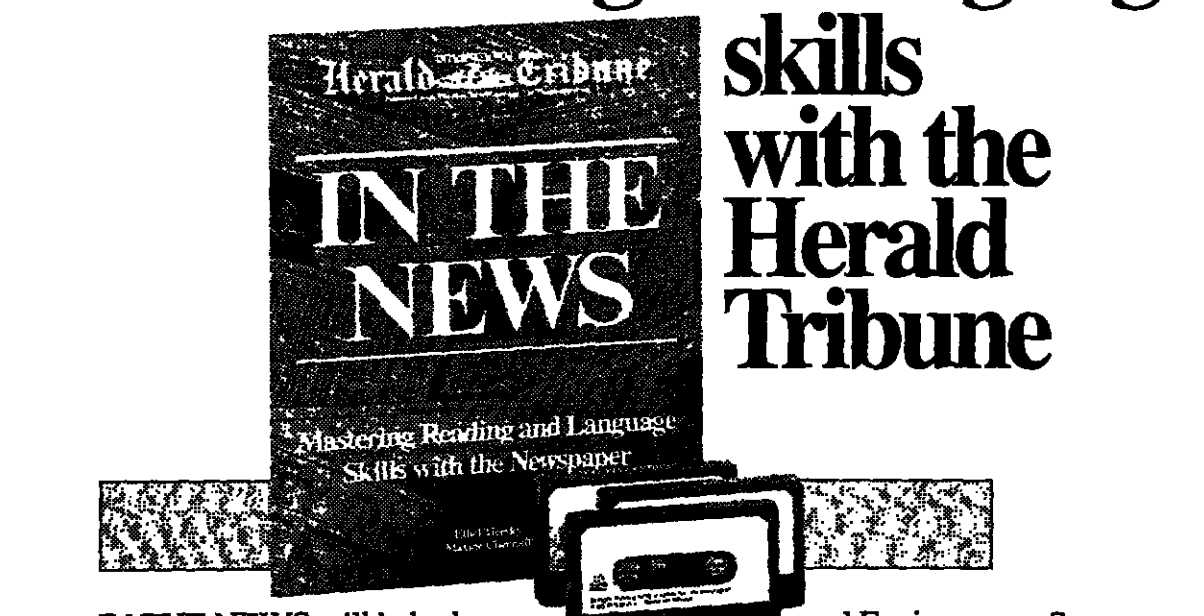
I have an AT&T credit card number which I can use to call you back from any phone booth. This number is long. How long? Well, I can use it to call a foreign country or to write a brief libretto in memory of Alexander Graham Bell.

On the way home, I can get cash from a bank machine by employing my ATM number. I can then enter my house without setting off the alarm, by pushing the alarm code. Once in, I can check the messages on my home phone by dialing a different voice mail number.

I also have a Social Security number, but you guessed that. This number is — bless you, Registry of Motor Vehicles — the same as my license number. I have not one but five frequent flier numbers which I use in conjunction with my VISA, MasterCard or American Express numbers.

If you want to know how many other crucial digits are competing for room in the limited storage space of my brain's

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the white gold time

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very dignified and official style. The President begins by addressing the Congress, and then he proceeds to discuss the state of the Union. He mentions the progress of the country, and he also mentions the difficulties that the country is facing. He then goes on to discuss the policy of the administration, and he ends the letter by expressing his confidence in the Congress.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Treasury. The Secretary begins by discussing the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the public debt. He then discusses the state of the gold and silver reserves, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the Treasury.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Interior. The Secretary begins by discussing the land and mineral resources of the country, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the public lands. He then discusses the state of the Indian affairs, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the Interior.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the army, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the navy. He then discusses the state of the military supplies, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the War.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Navy. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the fleet, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the naval stores. He then discusses the state of the naval personnel, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the Navy.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the State. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the foreign relations, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the domestic relations. He then discusses the state of the diplomatic corps, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the State.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Education. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the public schools, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the higher education. He then discusses the state of the educational institutions, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the Education.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Agriculture. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the crops, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the livestock. He then discusses the state of the agricultural machinery, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the Agriculture.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Commerce. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the shipping, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the trade. He then discusses the state of the commercial institutions, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the Commerce.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Finance, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Finance. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the currency, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the public debt. He then discusses the state of the financial institutions, and he ends the report by expressing his confidence in the Finance.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

3. The third part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used as a reference.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

5. The fifth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

6. The sixth part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used as a reference.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

8. The eighth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

9. The ninth part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used as a reference.

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(Continued on page 13)

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Re

Both he and the James Capel analyst said financial incentives offered to customers to scrap older cars in France and Spain had boosted demand in the first half.

Mr. King said the archbishop's office had cut through red tape, wheedled concessions from local authorities and even won some tax breaks. When government officials told him he would have to provide housing and a food

Two larger sites were bought (Reuters, Bloomberg)

See MEXICO, Page 12

[illegible]

MARKET DIARY

Cyclicals' Earnings Spark Share Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK—U.S. stocks surged Tuesday as stronger-than-expected earnings from Deere fueled gains in farm-equipment and cyclical stocks. Stocks were also supported by the higher dollar and bond

U.S. Stocks

prices, which swept away concerns about higher U.S. interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 24.61 points to close at 3,775.83.

Almost seven stocks rose for every four that fell on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled 307.2 million shares. The benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond closed up 7/32 at 99 18/32, for a yield of 7.54 percent, down from 7.55 percent.

Deere's performance boosted other farm machinery and construction equipment makers. Caterpillar rose 4%, to 111 1/2, and Clark Equipment spurted 2 1/2%, to 68 1/2.

Deere and Caterpillar gave "a little more interest to the

cyclical side of the economy," said Neil Yarnhouse, a fund manager at Aetna Life Insurance & Annuity.

Philip Morris jumped 1 1/2%, to 56 1/2, on speculation that the maker of Marlboro cigarettes and Miller beer may either raise its quarterly dividend or announce a stock buyback at a board meeting next Wednesday.

Interest-sensitive issues, such as those of banking and brokerage firms, advanced as interest rates fell. Fleet Financial Group added 1/2% at 39 1/2. Travelers rose 1/4%, to 35 1/2, and BankAmerica Corp. added 1/4%, to 48 1/2.

PepsiCo rose 1/2%, to 34, after Goldman Sachs recommended buying the stock, saying Pepsi's earnings growth would be better than expected.

Compaq fell 1 1/2% to 36 1/2 after the computer maker said it was cutting prices in Europe.

AT&T rose 1/2%, to 53 1/2, on news the company will work with Intel, which rose 1/2%, to 64 1/2, to develop a computerized conferencing service. (Bloomberg, AP)

Japan's Buying Pushes Dollar Up Against Yen

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK—The dollar eked out a gain against the yen Tuesday on Bank of Japan overnight intervention, and the U.S. currency also made progress against the Deutsche mark.

"The Bank of Japan bought pretty aggressively Monday

night," said Joe Francomano, a trader at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank. The central bank's purchases, which have often proved ineffective, helped drive the dollar higher because many traders were short the U.S. currency, Mr. Francomano said.

The dollar rose as high as 98.54 yen before ending the day at 97.92 yen, up from a five-week low of 97.70 yen set Monday. The U.S. currency rose to 1.5311 DM from 1.5284 DM.

The dollar gave up much of its early gains against the yen after C. Fred Bergsten, an independent Washington economist regarded as close to the Clinton administration, was reported as saying that the dollar might fall to new lows against the yen as

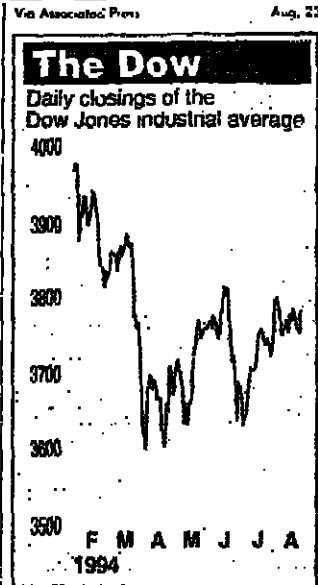
rhetoric in the U.S.-Japanese negotiations heats up. The dollar's current postwar low is 96.60 yen, set on July 12.

The United States has set a Sept. 30 deadline for talks aimed at getting Japanese government agencies to buy more American medical and telecommunications equipment. The administration is authorized under U.S. trade law to put sanctions on Japanese exports if the deadline passes without an agreement.

"Bergsten's comments hit a nerve," said David de Ross, director of foreign-exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp. Traders eager to sell the dollar when it rose saw his comments as justification.

"The trend for the dollar is still down," said Lynn Tierney, vice president at Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Mr. Francomano said the dollar could probably fall as low as 95 yen within a month. In addition to skepticism about the trade negotiations, many traders have lost faith in the Clinton administration's economic policies, Mr. Francomano said.



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

Aug. 23

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Telcel 6287 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 -1/2

PepsiCo 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 -1/2

Compaq 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2 -1 1/2

AT&T 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 1/2

BankAmerica 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 1/4

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Canon Overcomes Strong Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Canon Inc. reported an 84 percent rise in first-half current profit Tuesday as strong sales of bubble-jet printers and a successful restructuring program overcame revenue losses tied to the yen's appreciation.

Canon's current profit rose to 28.54 billion yen (\$289 million) in the first six months from 15.54 billion yen last year.

Net profit rose 41 percent, to 16.4 billion yen from 11.6 billion yen, while revenue was up 3.8 percent, to 512.7 billion yen.

Ryozo Hirako, Canon's managing director, said bubble-jet printer sales rose 43 percent.

While Canon's profit is vul-

nerable to the strength of the yen because of its high dependence on exports, analysts said sales of printers and office machines such as copiers had offset the yen's appreciation. Exports account for 78 percent of Canon's sales.

Hitoshi Kuriyama, an analyst at CS First Boston, said demand for computer peripheral equipment such as printers remained strong, and he saw "no factors that are detrimental" to Canon's earnings prospects, "except for the yen's exchange rate."

Canon officials also credited the turnaround to benefits from the second year of a five-year restructuring effort. The restructuring plan, dubbed

"Canon Restructuring 100," is designed to make the company profitable at a level of 100 yen to the dollar.

Mr. Hirako said the yen's appreciation in the first half resulted in a decline in revenue of 38 billion yen, but he said the company was able to offset the decline with 65 billion yen in cost-cutting, coupled with price rises and increased sales volume.

He said the company was forecasting an average exchange rate of 100 yen to the dollar in the second half of 1994, after an average of 105.20 yen in the first half. In the first half of 1993, the dollar averaged 114.60 yen.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

The Earnings Mystery At Tsingtao Brewery

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Tsingtao Brewery, which claims to have pulled off the impossible combination of surging profit in the face of higher costs and level sales, met with analysts here Tuesday. Their curiosity, however, was not satisfied.

"It's still a little murky," said Nick Moakes, a China analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities. "Margins are expanding, but what we don't know is just how they are achieving this if costs are up and prices aren't. There has to be something else going on."

Last week, China's largest brewery announced a 63 percent jump in net profit for the first six months of 1994, to 112.1 million yuan (\$13 million). Adjusted to international accounting standards, the figure was 102 million yuan.

While beer production hopped 27 percent in the first half, sales only rose about 5 percent. With raw material costs rising between 15 percent and 20 percent, analysts were at a loss to explain the hefty earnings.

Tsingtao executives came to Hong Kong to meet with investment managers and securities analysts, but several analysts said later that they would be telephoning the company privately for further clarification.

"This year's figures did not include sales tax, unlike those for last year," said Yan Wenming, Tsingtao's chief accountant. If this were taken into account, he said, Tsingtao's sales actually grew about 15 percent in the first half.

Last year, Tsingtao received dollars or a favorably convertible currency in place of yuan for as much as 30 percent of the beer sold in China. This was halted on Jan. 1.

One way Tsingtao may have improved margins is by changing the ingredient of the beer itself, suggested Sonja Jong, an analyst with MeesPierson Securities.

"For example, they could increase the percentage of rice used and thus lower the cost price of the beer and the need for foreign currency to buy barley," she said.

U.S. Makes Proposal in Bid Dispute

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The U.S. government has proposed a compromise in seeking compensation from Japanese firms for alleged bid-rigging in construction projects at a U.S. naval base, Japanese officials said Tuesday.

Seventy-three Japanese companies allegedly inflated costs of work done on the Atsugi naval base, near Tokyo, by rigging bids between 1984 and 1990.

In March, the Justice Department complained to the Japanese government and sought 1.1 billion yen (\$11 million) in damages from the companies.

Washington now asks that companies that won Atsugi contracts pay back 22.4 percent of the successful bid prices and that companies that took part in the bidding pay 500,000 yen for each bid, Construction Ministry officials said.

Koken Nosaka, the construction minister, said the government would not interfere with the case, which he said was a matter to be settled by the companies involved.

Investor's Asia			
Index	1994	1993	% Change
Hong Kong	2,302.88	2,320.94	-0.78
Japan	2,951.80	2,983.50	-1.08
Malaysia	2,039.78	2,039.58	0.07
Philippines	1,146.35	1,150.28	-0.33
Singapore	1,471.85	1,489.58	-1.18
Taiwan	951.81	962.85	-1.19
Thailand	6,392.19	6,358.50	0.53
U.S.	4,185.85	4,045.17	3.48
South Korea	406.42	402.42	0.99
ASEAN	2,083.14	2,091.72	-0.41
Asia Pacific	2,104.08	2,104.08	0.00

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- China established a steel trade group to curb unchecked imports that in the past two years have caused huge domestic surpluses.
- Beijing's statistics bureau said the private sector generated just over half of the city's economic output in January through July.
- Tokyo Electric Power Co. asked for government permission to build two nuclear reactors, as well as two facilities that turn thermal energy into electrical power.
- The World Bank approved a \$40 million loan to convert the former U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base into an industrial center.
- Coles Myer Ltd. said the independent advisers KPMG Corporate Finance concluded that the company's plan to buy back the 21.45 percent stake held by Kmart Corp. in the company was fair and reasonable.
- Carrefour said it agreed to set up a joint venture with the Chinese retailer Lianhua to operate supermarkets in the Shanghai region.
- China's largest offshore gas field in the South China Sea will begin producing natural gas in 1996.
- Allied Industries International Ltd. formed a joint venture with Taiwan-based Trump Chemical Corp. to market specialty chemicals in China.
- China will need to spend \$200 billion to \$250 billion on infrastructure by the turn of the century, 20 percent of which will have to come from abroad, according to Hans-Ulrich Doerig, vice chairman of Credit Suisse.

AFP, AP, Bloomberg, AFX

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CHG 1/4

Ascada to Buy Up to 21.7% Of Shangri-La Properties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Ascada Sdn. of Malaysia said Tuesday it would acquire up to 21.7 percent of the Kuok conglomerate's Philippine hotel affiliate, Shangri-La Properties Inc. in a 1.25 billion peso (\$48 million) private placement.

Shangri-La said in disclosure papers filed with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission that the private placement became necessary after it failed to amortize about 1 billion pesos in bank loans in June and faced foreclosure on its mortgage assets.

In all, Kuok reduced its stake in Shangri-La to 56.6 percent from 61.5 percent, selling 58.8 million shares for 676.2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$88 million), Shangri-La said.

Ascada's acquisition of the Shangri-La shares would further cement the partnership of the Hong Kong-based Malaysian tycoon Robert Kuok and Tan Sri Khoo Kay Peng.

Tan Sri Khoo's Malaysian United Industries Bhd. has a 20 percent stake in the investment firm, Penacola Co. of Hong Kong, which controls 13 percent of Shangri-La, a listed company that owns two luxury hotels in Manila.

Officials of the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission said Shangri-La's disclosure papers on the deal would be forwarded to the Hong Kong Securities and Exchange Commission, which is looking into Ascada's acquisition of the Shangri-La stake.

The placement agreement, signed last month, is to be completed after a two-step rights issue in which Ascada will subscribe to any shares not taken up by Shangri-La's existing shareholders, at 1.61 pesos a share.

The first of two tranches of the rights issue is to be completed by the end of September.

(AFP, AFX, Reuters)

Strong Currency Prompts Sony to Expand Abroad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sony Corp. will concentrate its capital spending on overseas operations as it moves toward shifting half its production outside Japan to cope with the higher yen, a spokesman said Tuesday.

The company will shift some basic products — such as Walkman stereos and color television — to overseas production facilities while making value-added products domestically, the spokesman said. Domestic production would include devices with high growth potential, such as semiconductors and disk players.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Sony would shift plant investment to subsidiaries in China, India and Vietnam, while upgrading research and development facilities in Europe and the United States.

The company is planning a color television plant in India and has applied to the Indian government for permission to build, the company said.

Indian newspapers reported Tuesday that the government had approved Sony's proposal for a \$10 million investment. The subsidiary would make computer software and electronic components in addition to TV sets, the newspapers said.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Data Show Japan Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Japanese economy is heading for recovery, and recent data have shown improvement in economic activity, according to the Bank of Japan's monthly financial and economic review.

The report, issued Tuesday, said recovery was especially noticeable in consumer spending. Corporate capital spending remains sluggish, but some leading indicators suggest that corporate activity has stopped declining, it said.

But the groundwork for a recovery is still weak, the report said. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday that industrial output

in the April-June period grew 1 percent, the second consecutive quarter of growth, but there were no firm prospects of continuing expansion.

The Economic Planning Agency said the leading economic index fell to 54.5 points in June from a revised 58.3 points in May, but it was above the key 50-point line for the sixth month in a row.

Meanwhile, the Labor Ministry said Japanese employers were not eliminating jobs as aggressively as a year ago despite growing fears about the adverse effects of the strong yen.

(Knight-Ridder, AFP, AFX, Reuters)

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 25 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest 25 weeks. Where a split or stock dividend amounted to 25 percent or more, the new price is the year's high-low range and the previous dividends are annual disturbances based on the latest declaration.


Dividend data is as follows:


- annual ratio of dividend plus stock dividend.
- liquidation dividend.
- paid —collected.
- new yearly low.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 10% non-residence tax.
- dividend declared after split or stock dividend.
- dividend split this year, omitted, deferred, or on action basis.
- latest dividend meeting.
- dividend declared in preceding 12 months, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears.
- new yearly high.
- dividend declared in the 25 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- dividend meeting.
- P/E —price-earnings ratio.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- dividend declared begins with date of split.
- split —price.
- dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on a 25-week basis.
- dividend declared or paid on a 25-week basis.
- in arrears —not paid.
- dividend —bankruptcy or receivership or being recognized under the Insolvency Act or securities obtained by such company when distributed.
- when —issued.
- dividend —dividend.
- x —no dividend or no rights.
- adv —advance.
- w —without warrants.
- w —with warrants.
- y —yield.
- y —yield.
- y —yield.



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NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	25	High	Low	Latest	Chg
A											
12/1	12/1	12/1	AB	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AC	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AD	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AE	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AF	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AG	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AH	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AI	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AJ	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AK	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AL	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AM	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AN	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AO	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AP	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AQ	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AR	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AS	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AT	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AV	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AW	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AX	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AY	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	AZ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BD	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BR	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BS	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BT	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BU	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BV	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BW	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BX	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BY	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	BZ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CA	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CB	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CC	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CD	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CE	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CF	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CG	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CH	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CI	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CJ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CK	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CL	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CM	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CN	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CO	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CP	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CQ	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CR	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CS	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CT	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CU	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CV	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CW	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CX	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CY	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	CZ	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DA	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DB	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DC	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DD	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DE	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DF	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DG	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DH	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DI	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DJ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DK	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DL	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DM	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DN	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DO	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DP	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DQ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DR	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DS	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DT	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DU	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DV	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DW	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DX	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DY	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	DZ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	ED	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	12/1	12/1	12/1	0
12/1	12/1	12/1	EP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	12/1	12/1		

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	25	High	Low	Latest	Chg
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Bullfinch			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac			16	76	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	Can Pac								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	25	High	Low	Latest	Chg
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon	0.4	1	47	187	29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	0
29.12.78	29.12.78	29.12.78	Exxon								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	25	High	Low	Latest	Chg
12.00	11.50	DA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12.00	11.50	11.75	0.25	
11.50	11.00	DB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	11.50	11.00	11.25	0.25	
11.00	10.50	DC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	11.00	10.50	10.75	0.25	
10.50	10.00	DD	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	10.50	10.00	10.25	0.25	
10.00	9.50	DE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	10.00	9.50	9.75	0.25	
9.50	9.00	DF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	9.50	9.00	9.25	0.25	
9.00	8.50	DG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	9.00	8.50	8.75	0.25	
8.50	8.00	DH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	8.50	8.00	8.25	0.25	
8.00	7.50	DI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	8.00	7.50	7.75	0.25	
7.50	7.00	DJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	7.50	7.00	7.25	0.25	
7.00	6.50	DK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	7.00	6.50	6.75	0.25	
6.50	6.00	DL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	6.50	6.00	6.25	0.25	
6.00	5.50	DM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	6.00	5.50	5.75	0.25	
5.50	5.00	DN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	5.50	5.00	5.25	0.25	
5.00	4.50	DO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	5.00	4.50	4.75	0.25	
4.50	4.00	DP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	4.50	4.00	4.25	0.25	
4.00	3.50	DQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	4.00	3.50	3.75	0.25	
3.50	3.00	DR	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	3.50	3.00	3.25	0.25	
3.00	2.50	DS	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	3.00	2.50	2.75	0.25	
2.50	2.00	DT	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	2.50	2.00	2.25	0.25	
2.00	1.50	DU	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	2.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	
1.50	1.00	DV	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	1.50	1.00	1.25	0.25	
1.00	0.50	DW	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25	
0.50	0.00	DX	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	
12.00	11.50	DA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12.00	11.50	11.75	0.25	
11.50	11.00	DB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	11.50	11.00	11.25	0.25	
11.00	10.50	DC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	11.00	10.50	10.75	0.25	
10.50	10.00	DD	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	10.50	10.00	10.25	0.25	
10.00	9.50	DE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	10.00	9.50	9.75	0.25	
9.50	9.00	DF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	9.50	9.00	9.25	0.25	
9.00	8.50	DG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	9.00	8.50	8.75	0.25	
8.50	8.00	DH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	8.50	8.00	8.25	0.25	
8.00	7.50	DI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	8.00	7.50	7.75	0.25	
7.50	7.00	DJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	7.50	7.00	7.25	0.25	
7.00	6.50	DK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	7.00	6.50	6.75	0.25	
6.50	6.00	DL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	6.50	6.00	6.25	0.25	
6.00	5.50	DM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	6.00	5.50	5.75	0.25	
5.50	5.00	DN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	5.50	5.00	5.25	0.25	
5.00	4.50	DO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	5.00	4.50	4.75	0.25	
4.50	4.00	DP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	4.50	4.00	4.25	0.25	
4.00	3.50	DQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	4.00	3.50	3.75	0.25	
3.50	3.00	DR	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	3.50	3.00	3.25	0.25	
3.00	2.50	DS	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	3.00	2.50	2.75	0.25	
2.50	2.00	DT	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	2.50	2.00	2.25	0.25	
2.00	1.50	DU	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	2.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	
1.50	1.00	DV	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	1.50	1.00	1.25	0.25	
1.00	0.50	DW	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25	
0.50	0.00	DX	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	
12.00	11.50	DA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12.00	11.50	11.75	0.25	
11.50	11.00	DB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	11.50	11.00	11.25	0.25	
11.00	10.50	DC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	11.00	10.50	10.75	0.25	
10.50	10.00	DD	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	10.50	10.00	10.25	0.25	
10.00	9.50	DE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	10.00	9.50	9.75	0.25	
9.50	9.00	DF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	9.50	9.00	9.25	0.25	
9.00	8.50	DG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	9.00	8.50	8.75	0.25	
8.50	8.00	DH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	8.50	8.00	8.25	0.25	
8.00	7.50	DI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	8.00	7.50	7.75	0.25	
7.50	7.00	DJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	7.50	7.00	7.25	0.25	
7.00	6.50	DK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	7.00	6.50	6.75	0.25	
6.50	6.00	DL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	6.50	6.00	6.25	0.25	
6.00	5.50	DM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	6.00	5.50	5.75	0.25	
5.50	5.00	DN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	5.50	5.00	5.25	0.25	
5.00	4.50	DO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	5.00	4.50	4.75	0.25	
4.50	4.00	DP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	4.50	4.00	4.25	0.25	
4.00	3.50	DQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	4.00	3.50	3.75	0.25	
3.50	3.00	DR	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	3.50	3.00	3.25	0.25	
3.00	2.50	DS	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	3.00	2.50	2.75	0.25	
2.50	2.00	DT	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	2.50	2.00	2.25	0.25	
2.00	1.50	DU	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	2.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	
1.50	1.00	DV	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	1.50	1.00	1.25	0.25	
1.00	0.50	DW	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25	
0.50	0.00	DX	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	
12.00	11.50	DA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12.00	11.50	11.75	0.25	
11.50	11.00	DB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	11.50	11.00	11.25	0.25	
11.00	10.50	DC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	11.00	10.50	10.75	0.25	
10.50	10.00	DD	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	10.50	10.00	10.25	0.25	
10.00	9.50	DE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	10.00	9.50	9.75	0.25	
9.50	9.00	DF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	9.50	9.00	9.25	0.25	
9.00	8.50	DG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	9.00	8.50	8.75	0.25	
8.50	8.00	DH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	8.50	8.00	8.25	0.25	
8.00	7.50	DI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	8.00	7.50	7.75	0.25	
7.50	7.00	DJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	7.50	7.00	7.25	0.25	
7.00	6.50	DK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	7.00	6.50	6.75	0.25	
6.50	6.00	DL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	6.50	6.00	6.25	0.25	
6.00	5.50	DM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	6.00	5.50	5.75	0.25	
5.50	5.00	DN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	5.50	5.00	5.25	0.25	
5.00	4.50	DO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	5.00	4.50	4.75	0.25	
4.50	4.00	DP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	4.50	4.00	4.25	0.25	
4.00	3.50	DQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	4.00	3.50	3.75	0.25	
3.50	3.00	DR	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	3.50	3.00	3.25	0.25	
3.00	2.50	DS	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	3.00	2.50	2.75	0.25	
2.50	2.00	DT	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	2.50	2.00	2.25	0.25	
2.00	1.50	DU	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	2.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	
1.50	1.00	DV	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	1.50	1.00	1.25	0.25	
1.00	0.50	DW	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25	
0.50	0.00	DX	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	
12.00	11.50	DA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12.00	11.50	11.75	0.25	
11.50	11.00	DB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	11.50	11.00	11.25	0.25	
11.00	10.50	DC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	11.00	10.50	10.75	0.25	
10.50	10.00	DD	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	10.50	10.00	10.25	0.25	
10.00	9.50	DE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	10.00	9.50	9.75	0.25	
9.50	9.00	DF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	9.50	9.00	9.25	0.25	
9.00	8.50	DG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	9.00	8.50	8.75	0.25	
8.50	8.00	DH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	8.50	8.00	8.25	0.25	
8.00	7.50	DI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	8.00	7.50	7.75	0.25	
7.50	7.00	DJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	7.50	7.00	7.25	0.25	
7.00	6.50	DK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	7.00	6.50	6.75	0.25	
6.50	6.00	DL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	6.50	6.00	6.25	0.25	
6.00	5.50	DM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	6.00	5.50	5.75	0.25	
5.50	5.00	DN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	5.50	5.00	5.25	0.25	
5.00	4.50	DO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	5.00	4.50	4.75	0.25	
4.50	4.00	DP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	4.50	4.00	4.25	0.25	
4.00	3.50	DQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	4.00	3.50	3.75	0.25	
3.50	3.00	DR	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	3.50	3.00	3.25	0.25	
3.00	2.50	DS	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	3.00	2.50	2.75	0.25	
2.50	2.00	DT	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	2.50	2.00	2.25	0.25	
2.00	1.50	DU	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	2.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	
1.50	1.00	DV	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	1.50	1.00	1.25	0.25	
1.00	0.50	DW	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25	
0.50	0.00	DX	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	
12.00	11.50	DA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12.00	11.50	11.75	0.25	
11.50	11.00	DB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	11.50	11.00	11.25	0.25	
11.00	10.50	DC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	11.00	10.50	10.75	0.25	
10.50	10.00	DD	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	10.				

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	25	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	25	High	Low	Latest	Chg	
12.00	11.50	EA	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	12.00	11.50	11.75	0.25	
11.50	11.00	EB	0.50	3.00	12.00	80	11.50	11.00	11.25	0.25	
11.00	10.50	EC	0.75	3.50	13.00	90	11.00	10.50	10.75	0.25	
10.50	10.00	ED	0.25	2.00	10.00	70	10.50	10.00	10.25	0.25	
10.00	9.50	EE	0.50	2.50	11.00	80	10.00	9.50	9.75	0.25	
9.50	9.00	EF	0.75	3.00	12.00	90	9.50	9.00	9.25	0.25	
9.00	8.50	EG	0.25	1.50	9.00	60	9.00	8.50	8.75	0.25	
8.50	8.00	EH	0.50	2.00	10.00	70	8.50	8.00	8.25	0.25	
8.00	7.50	EI	0.75	2.50	11.00	80	8.00	7.50	7.75	0.25	
7.50	7.00	EJ	0.25	1.00	8.00	50	7.50	7.00	7.25	0.25	
7.00	6.50	EK	0.50	1.50	9.00	60	7.00	6.50	6.75	0.25	
6.50	6.00	EL	0.75	2.00	10.00	70	6.50	6.00	6.25	0.25	
6.00	5.50	EM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	6.00	5.50	5.75	0.25	
5.50	5.00	EN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	5.50	5.00	5.25	0.25	
5.00	4.50	EO	0.7	1.50	9.00	60	5.00	4.50	4.75	0.25	
4.50	4.00	EP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	4.50	4.00	4.25	0.25	
4.00	3.50	EQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	4.00	3.50	3.75	0.25	
3.50	3.00	ER	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	3.50	3.00	3.25	0.25	
3.00	2.50	ES	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	3.00	2.50	2.75	0.25	
2.50	2.00	ET	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	2.50	2.00	2.25	0.25	
2.00	1.50	EU	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	2.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	
1.50	1.00	EV	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	1.50	1.00	1.25	0.25	
1.00	0.50	EW	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25	
0.50	0.00	EX	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	
0.00	0.00	EY	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	EZ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FA	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FB	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FC	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FD	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FE	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FF	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FG	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FH	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FI	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FJ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FK	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FL	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FM	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FN	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FO	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FP	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FQ	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FR	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FS	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FT	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FU	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FV	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FW	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FX	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FY	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	FZ	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GA	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GB	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GC	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GD	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GE	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GF	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GG	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GH	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GI	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GJ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GK	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GL	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GM	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GN	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GO	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GP	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GQ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GR	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GS	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GT	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GU	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GV	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GW	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GX	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GX	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	GZ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HA	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HB	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HC	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HD	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HE	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HF	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HG	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HH	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HI	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HJ	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HK	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HL	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HO	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HP	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HQ	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HR	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HS	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HT	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HT	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HU	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HV	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HW	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HX	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HY	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	HZ	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IA	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IB	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IC	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	ID	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IE	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IF	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IG	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IH	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	II	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IJ	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IK	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IL	0.75	1.50	9.00	60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IM	0.25	0.50	7.00	40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IN	0.50	1.00	8.00	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	IO	0.75	1.50	9.00	6					

SPORTS

A Bad Boy Takes Charge

NFL's Ryan Thrives in the Maelstrom

By Leonard Shapiro

Washington Post Service

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona — For the Arizona Cardinals, it was almost the end of the day's second practice and time for some live hitting. Scrub offense against the first-team goal-line defense. All out. Full contact. A spirited little skirmish, just the way boisterous bad-boy coach Buddy Ryan always likes it in training camp.

Maybe that's why Ryan, in a new trademark wide-brimmed black Panama hat, stood so serenely in the middle of the end zone. His arms were folded across his chest just above that budding potbelly, a mischievous smile etched on his face as a rookie running back slashed into the pile and immediately was thrown back 5 yards like a rag doll pitched into a toy chest by a peevish child.

But wait, over on the other side of the line, a small-scale brawl was breaking out. A free-agent tackle literally fighting for a job was swinging and kicking and cursing, aiming his wrath at several defenders. Now, players were running into the fray from the sideline. More balled fists, lots of pushing and shoving and shouting and staring and finger pointing.

But not by Buddy Ryan. Still planted in the end zone, his arms still folded, that sly little grin still on his face, the irascible head coach was taking it all in, a man at peace in the middle of a combat zone.

Later, after calmer heads prevailed, someone asked Ryan if yet another typical day of fussing and fuming in the Cardinals' camp bothered him much.

"Nah," he said. "There's not much they can do to each other but break their hands. You might be a little late for dinner, but nobody ever really gets hurt in a football fight. I just let 'em go."

And he smiled again. The Cardinals train in the National Football League's most spectacular preseason setting. Their practice fields are 7,000 feet (2,100 meters) above sea level, surrounded by stands

of Ponderosa pine, with the San Francisco peaks and Mount Elton in the background. Over the last four weeks, James David Ryan, 60, and his staff have been trying to narrow the yawning gap between the Cardinals and the competition.

He's a curiously complex fellow some said would never work as a head coach again after taking a nationally televised poke at a fellow Houston Oilers assistant, Kevin Gilbride, in December. But even after that dustup, he's got it all. Ryan is head coach and general manager of a team that hasn't been to the playoffs since the 1982 strike season, when 16 of 28 teams qualified. Before that it was 1975.

What's more, he's the hottest item to hit the state since Charles Barkley arrived from Philadel-

Buddy Ryan never saw a headline he could not dominate.

phia ostensibly to lead the Phoenix Suns to a National Basketball Association championship two years ago. Season ticket sales have almost doubled, to 60,000, since Ryan's arrival.

Ryan said he has not been surprised by the exuberance of Cardinals fans. In fact, he's not shy about pointing out that "that's why I've got it in my contract to get a percentage of season ticket sales."

Already the owner of a restaurant in downtown Phoenix, Ryan has a Tuesday night radio show that is absolutely must listening. Last week, the first caller of the night questioned a few of Ryan's recent personnel moves, and Buddy decked him with a vitriolic verbal barrage.

"I've seen more film and know more about football than you do," he began. "I get paid to do it. It's my job to evaluate talent, not to listen to every Tom, Dick and Harry. You're

not going to make any decisions just because you bought some tickets. You want to make decisions, go get yourself a job in football."

Ryan hasn't been a head coach since Norman Braman fired him in Philadelphia after the 1990 season, despite Ryan's taking the Eagles to the playoffs the last three years of his five-year tenure.

His punch thrown at Gilbride had general managers leaguewide insisting Ryan would never get another head coaching job. Ryan heard that talk too, but said last week: "I had chances to go lots of places the last few years. People know if they want to win right away, I'm their guy."

And no, he tells anyone who asks, he's never apologized to Gilbride. He says he threw the punch only after he thought the younger man was about to charge him.

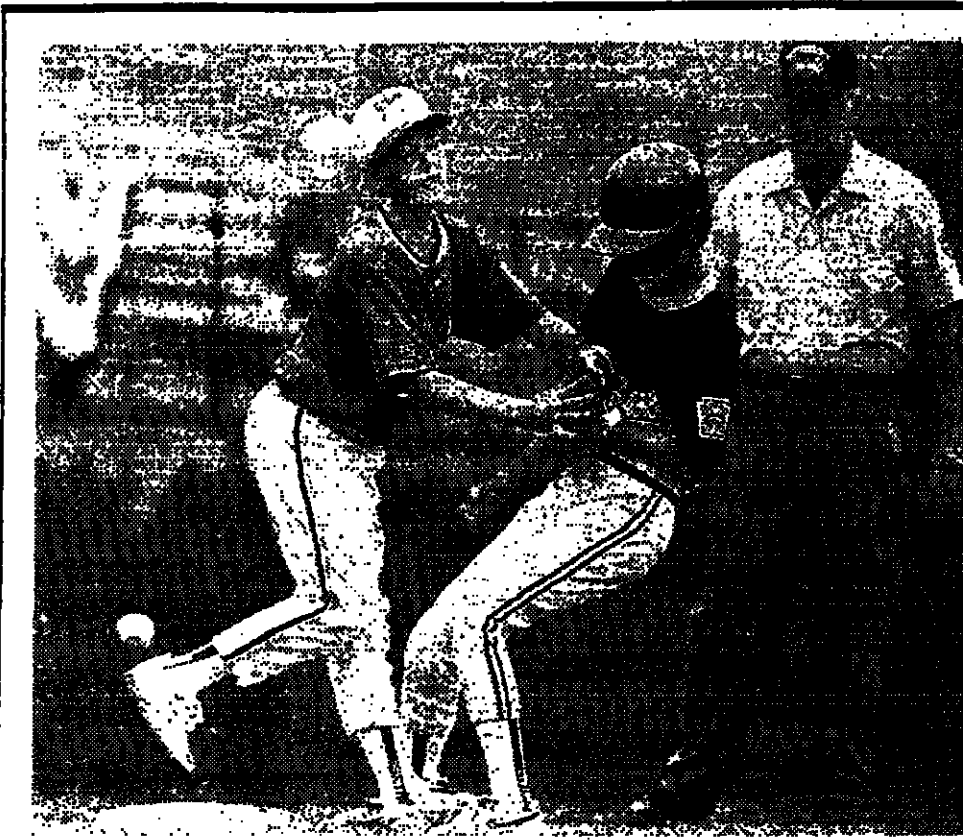
Cardinals owner Bill Bidwill said he had no qualms going after Ryan, even if the two seem like such an odd-duck couple — the shy, bow-tied owner and his new coach, who never saw a headline he could not dominate.

Bidwill fired the popular coach Joe Bugel on Jan. 24 after a 7-9 season, despite Bugel's strong show of support from many Cardinals players and four wins in the team's last five games.

Bidwill met with Ryan three times in early February, then offered him the job of coach and general manager, with a salary reportedly around \$500,000 over the next four years.

"You always have reservations with anyone coming in," Bidwill said. "But I knew he had the ability and the experience to handle the coaching and the general manager end of it."

Bidwill acknowledged that he did not anticipate the reaction — especially the ticket-buying frenzy — to Ryan's hiring. His decision to fire Bugel had not been popular. Bidwill added, "I've had no problems with him, none at all. And if he shoots from the hip sometimes, so be it."



Wai-Chih Huang of Taiwan, right, colliding with Nova Scotia's Tommy Sheppard.

The World Series (For Little Leaguers)

The Associated Press

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania — Taiwan, back in the Little League World Series for the first time since 1991, beat Gloucester Bay, Nova Scotia, 4-1, and Edmundo Ferrer pitched a one-hitter and homered as Venezuela beat Saudi Arabia, 5-1, in the opening games.

The only hit off Ferrer was a first-inning homer by the Saudi pitcher, Ronald Baptiste. Ferrer was perfect the rest of the way except for hitting Baptiste with a pitch in the fourth.

Esteban Avila scored in the first for the Latin American champions and again in the third. Ferrer's three-run homer in the fifth scored Eric Villalobos, who reached on a sacrifice and error, and Hidalgo, when his grounder struck Avila, who had walked.

Taiwan took a 2-0 lead on three errors in the first and third innings. Hsiang-Kai Shih and Hsin-Fan Wu then hit back-to-back homers in the fifth.

In Nova Scotia's sixth, Jason Snow doubled home Kyle Clark, who had singled, Hsin-Fan walked Adam Shibette, and struck out starting pitcher Sandy Sparrow to end the game.

Taiwan has won 15 Little League titles since 1969. It missed last year's tournament after failing to prove its players were eligible.

In the American division of the tournament, Brooklyn Center, Minnesota, beat Northridge, California, 4-2, and Springfield, Virginia, beat Middleboro, Massachusetts, 2-1.

Baseball Talks: the Next Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — As negotiations for major league baseball team owners and striking players prepare to resume collective-bargaining talks on Wednesday, the chances that a settlement is near seem slim.

Somewhat, the outlook got even gloomier and the rhetoric even nastier after their planning session earlier this week.

Afterward, Donald Fehr, the union chief, called the management negotiator, Richard Ravitch, "the hatchet man for the owners."

Fehr said Ravitch is "shedding crocodile tears" for those who have lost their jobs because of the 13-day-old strike while he continues to be paid his \$750,000-a-year salary.

Fehr said he saw no evidence there could be progress, and John Harrington, the chief executive officer of the Boston Red Sox, said when owners get

to the table they will be offering the same salary-cap proposal.

"We assume that at the first meeting, we'll get the management chorus of 'Solidarity Forever,'" Fehr said after meeting with Ravitch and federal mediators for about 20 minutes to set this week's schedule.

On Monday, Ravitch met with 11 of the 12 management participants who will represent the owners at the bargaining table. The participants include Wendy Selig-Frieb, Brewers' vice president and general counsel and daughter of the acting commissioner Bud Selig, and the man who may be the leading power broker among owners in this dispute, Jerry Reinsdorf, the Chicago White Sox chairman.

Fehr, speaking before owners announced their team, launched into repeated attacks on Ravitch's credibility. "The owners want to drastically lower player

salaries," Fehr said. "Dick's the assigned hatchet man to go and get it done."

Ravitch shrugged off Fehr's comments. "The last time I found name calling to be meaningful was when I was in grade school," he said. "I don't think it helps the situation."

Fehr insisted owners are on a preset schedule, believing that players will crack and accept a salary cap.

"The owners decided a long time ago they are on a clock," Fehr said. "And when the clock gets to the day they want to settle — whether it's this week, this month, next month, next year or 1996 — then they'll talk seriously. Up until then we can't expect them to. Unfortunately, all we can do is wait."

Harrington denied Fehr's charge. He said a lengthy work stoppage may affect consideration of adding teams for the 1998 season.

(WP/AP)

SIDELINES

Colombia Looks at Drugs-Soccer Link

BOGOTA (AP) — The Colombian government is launching an investigation into possible links between the country's notorious drug cartel and professional soccer, Education Minister Arturo Sarabia has announced.

The investigation will also probe the murder of the World Cup player Andres Escobar, who was believed to have been gunned down by disgruntled gamblers after he scored against his own team in a 2-1 loss to the United States.

Suns' Lawsuit Goes to N.J. Court

PHOENIX (AP) — A federal judge has forwarded the Phoenix Suns' lawsuit against the National Basketball Association over the voiding of A.C. Green's contract to a New Jersey court to be heard by Judge Dickinson Debevoise before Sept. 12. The judge heard a similar case last year between the Portland Trail Blazers and Chris Dudley.

For the Record

Hakeem Olajuwon, who led the Houston Rockets to their first NBA title and earned MVP honors, has been named an international spokesman for the league.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, has assumed amateur boxing officials that sport will still be on the program for at least the next two Olympic Games. Olympic boxing has come under threat on medical grounds and also because of criticism of its judging system.

SCOREBOARD

OLYMPIC SPORTS

Commonwealth Games

GYMNASTICS

Individual All-around

Men

Final Results: 1. Neil Thomas, England, 54.65 points; 2. Kris Burrier, Canada, 54.57; 3. Alan Nels, Canada, 53.92.

Prequalifiers: 1. Brennan Dowerick, Australia, 54.25; 2. Nathan Kinsman, Australia, 54.03; 3. Richard Huda, Canada, 53.23.

Repeals: 1. Lee McDermott, England, 54.75; 2. Peter Hooton, Australia, 52.75; 3. Dowerick and Huda, 51.02.

Vault: 1. Brett Hudson, Australia, 5.75; 2. Burrier, 5.57; 3. Thomas, 5.50.

Parallel Bars: 1. Hooton, 5.60; 2. Burrier, 5.30; 3. Dowerick, 5.20.

Horizontal Bar: 1. Hooton, 5.57; 2. Huda, 5.50; 3. Kinsman, 5.25.

Individual Apparatus

Women

Vault: 1. Stella Umeoh, Canada, 5.55; 2. Sonia Lawrence, Wales, 5.53; 3. Lisa Simco, Canada, 5.50.

Swimming

Men

50m Freestyle

Final Results: 1. Scott Wilks, Australia, 1:07.5; 2. Zoltan Lunko, England, 1:07.3; 3. Ruth Moniz, Australia, 1:07.0.

100m Freestyle

Final Results: 1. Aspinia Reeder, England, 2:20.9; 2. Joseph Hines and Vitek Strah, India, 2:20.9.

200m Freestyle

Final Results: 1. Michaelangelo Gustiniano and Daniel Sandstrom, Australia, 4:12.7; 2. Jean-Pierre Huet and John Rodden, Canada, 4:12.3; 3. Richard Huda, Canada, 4:12.3.

400m Freestyle

Final Results: 1. Wayne Swanson and Michael Olson, Canada, 9:30.2; 2. Alfie Allan and William Murray, Scotland, 9:37.1; 3. Christopher Hecker and Trevor Langford, England, 9:32.9.

800m Freestyle

Final Results: 1. Antonio Andreou and Christos Kourtellos, 10.3; 2. Brian Thompson and Geoffrey Johns, New Zealand, 10.3; 3. Michael Thompson and Ian Madden, England, 10.3.

1500m Freestyle

Final Results: 1. Annette Woodward and Christine Treary, Australia, 24.7 points; 2. Suzanne Lees and Gerd Barkman, New Zealand, 24.7.

50m Backstroke

Final Results: 1. Rebecca Storey, Australia, 1:02.5; 2. Umeoh, 1:02.3; 3. Sarah Thompson, New Zealand, 1:02.7.

100m Backstroke

Final Results: 1. Scott Wilks, Australia, 1:07.5; 2. Zoltan Lunko, England, 1:07.3; 3. Ruth Moniz, Australia, 1:07.0.

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Final Results: 1. Annette Woodward and Christine Treary, Australia, 24.7 points; 2. Suzanne Lees and Gerd Barkman, New Zealand, 24.7.

50m Breaststroke

Final Results: 1. Nick Gillinham, England, 1:02.2; 2.12.4 (Games record, previous record: 1:01.48 by Jon Cleveland, Canada, 1991); 3. Phil Rogers, Australia, 1:02.5; 4. Jon Cleveland, Canada, 1:02.7.

100m Breaststroke

Final Results: 1. Karon Perkins, Australia, 2:01.7; 2.14.7 (Games record, previous record: 2:00.0 by Ian Brown, Australia, 1990); 3. Daniel Lonsdale, New Zealand, 2:00.2; 4. Daniel Lonsdale, Australia, 2:00.4.

200m Breaststroke

Final Results: 1. Australia (Darren Laps, Andrew Bell, Dennis Sheehan, Christopher Fowler), 4:32.8; 2. New Zealand (John Sheehy, Nicholas Tossell, Darren Lead, Bryn), 4:32.7; 3. England (Nicholas Shockley, Mark Foster, Andrew Corbett, Michael Fitzsim), 4:32.1.

400m Breaststroke

Final Results: 1. Samantha Riley, Australia, 1:02.2 (Games record, previous record: 1:00.47 by Riley in morning heat); 2. Rebecca Brown, Australia, 1:02.4; 3. Penelope Harris, South Africa, 1:02.4.

800m Breaststroke

Final Results: 1.1:02.2 (Games record, previous record: 1:00.47 by Riley in morning heat); 2. Rebecca Brown, Australia, 1:02.4; 3. Penelope Harris, South Africa, 1:02.4.

1500m Breaststroke

Final Results: 1.1:02.2 (Games record, previous record: 1:00.47 by Riley in morning heat); 2. Rebecca Brown, Australia, 1:02.4; 3. Penelope Harris, South Africa, 1:02.4.

50m Butterfly

Final Results: 1. Patricia Thomas, Australia, 1:02.2 (Games record, previous record: 1:00.47 by Riley in morning heat); 2. Rebecca Brown, Australia, 1:02.4; 3. Penelope Harris, South Africa, 1:02.4.

100m Butterfly

Final Results: 1.1:02.2 (Games record, previous record: 1:00.47 by Riley in morning heat); 2. Rebecca Brown, Australia, 1:02.4; 3. Penelope Harris, South Africa, 1:02.4.

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400m Butterfly

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Final Results: 1. Antonio Andreou and Christos Kourtellos, 10.3; 2. Brian Thompson and Geoffrey Johns, New Zealand, 10.3; 3. Michael Thompson and Ian Madden, England, 10.3.

1500m Freestyle

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50m Backstroke

Final Results: 1. Rebecca Storey, Australia, 1:02.5; 2. Umeoh, 1:02.3; 3. Sarah Thompson, New Zealand, 1:02.7.

100m Backstroke

Final Results: 1. Scott Wilks, Australia, 1:07.5; 2. Zoltan Lunko, England, 1:07.3; 3. Ruth Moniz, Australia, 1:07.0.

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50m Breaststroke

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100m Breaststroke

</

With Boli, Glasgow Seeks Greater Glory in Europe

Its intended low preliminary hurdle, a two-contest against AEK Athens, gave the Scots Aug. 10 trip into an oven. The Rangers step-

Kiss." (It means head-butt.)
Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



Annika Reeder, displaying winning form in floor exercise at Commonwealth Games.

The Associated Press

Sean Carlin of Australia, won the hammer with a throw of 73.4 meters (240 feet, 1 inch) (73.4 meters). Engl

and 1993. Renault will now be supplying both of Formula 1's top teams until the end of 1997.

The Associated Press

4 Monica Valvik



average speed of 40.475 kph

Puzzle by Robert Herrig
© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 23



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